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VOL. 53 OCTOBER 15, 1928 NO. 18

LIBRARIES IN THE PHILIPPINES
Eulogio B. Rodriguez

MIGRATION OF EUROPEAN COLLECTIONS TO AMERICA
W. L. Schreiber, translated by H. M. Lydenberg

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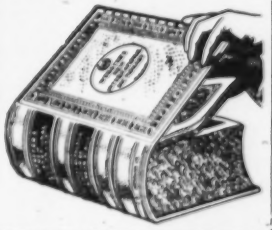

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

OCTOBER 15, 1928

LIBRARIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

BY EULOGIO B. RODRIGUEZ

Acting Director, Philippine Library and Museum

VERY few persons realize that long before the Pilgrim Fathers had landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620 there were already several libraries in Manila containing religious books imported from Spain, religious works in the vernaculars written and printed here, several manuscripts on prayers, linguistics and history.

Library collecting in the Philippines began with the early Spanish religious Missionaries. By 1590 the religious orders of the Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians, and the Jesuits had built central convents in Manila, and the Recollects erected theirs in 1606. Following the example of the monasteries in Europe, the different religious orders established their libraries at the time when these convents were constructed. The Missionaries themselves, who had a peculiar but natural method of absorbing the native languages and dialects, translated several books into the vernaculars, and these translations, either in manuscripts or in printed form, were preserved in their own respective libraries. These convent libraries were therefore rich in what the missionaries have written: vocabularies, dictionaries and grammars of several dialects; and books on devotional subjects, Christian piety, lives of saints, religious manuals, tracts, prayers, sermons and confessionals. It might be noted that tho most of these printed works were on religious topics, a large number were on local historical and linguistic subjects.

In 1602, when printing was introduced into the Philippines, most of the books found thruout the nooks and corners of the archipelago bore Philippine imprints. Two general kinds of paper were used: the linen paper whose quality survives the humid tropical climate, and the rice paper which becomes brittle and fragile with age. Most of our rare and unique collections were printed on rice paper. Altho these collections for three centuries have survived the attacks of *anay* (book worms) and mold, they have suffered from a more dangerous enemy, the characteristically humid tropical climate.

The convent libraries suffered from various disasters beside the ravages of the natural enemies of books. In 1762, during the British occupation of the Philippines, many British soldiers burned or destroyed several books and documents; those who were book collectors looted many precious manuscripts and books which have found their way into, and are still to be found in the British Museum. The work of Fray Pedro San Buenaventura, *Vocabulario de la Lengua Tagala*, printed in Pila, La Laguna, in 1613, considered as the best vocabulary in that century, is now in the British Museum. Still again, during the Spanish-American War in 1898, these convent libraries were greatly damaged. Many books and documents were, however, saved and sent by the different orders to Spain.

Of all the religious orders in the Philippines the Dominicans undoubtedly have the greatest collections. They have over 10,000 books besides the archives of the famous University of Santo Tomas, the oldest University under the American flag, which contain many rare and precious manuscripts worthy of publication. Formerly this convent possessed the first edition of the *Arte de la Lengua Tagala* by San José, which was published in 1610, but this book can no longer be found here except in the second edition printed in 1752.

The Augustinians have about 8,000 Philippine titles. In this library are found some rare and important incunabula and first class printed works like the *Belarmino* of Fray Lopez. The

"Escorial" of this Order at Valladolid, Spain, has many invaluable Philippine manuscripts and publications.

The Franciscans have about 7,000 Philippine titles. The rare Tagalog dictionary of Fray Pedro San Buenaventura is found in the convent library of this order.

The Jesuits and their Ateneo de Manila college have a good collection, but a good part of them is reported to have been sent to Spain to save them from destruction in the Spanish-American War.

Of all the religious orders in the Philippines, the Recollects have the smallest library. Fray Miguel Lucio Bustamante, the author of the book entitled *Tandang Basion Makunat,* in which he maintained that it would not be advisable for the Filipinos to understand Spanish because the moment they could speak Spanish they would become enemies of the King and of God, was a Recollect.

The most important archive collection containing the web and woof of the whole history of the Philippines is the Division of Archives of the Philippine Library and Museum, which is quartered on the ground floor of the right wing of the Ayuntamiento Building. "These Archives collections, which embrace not only the general documents of the Spanish Government, but also the old Audiencia or Supreme Court records, form the largest body of Philippine manuscripts in existence, with the single exception of the collections of the Archivo General de Indias, in Seville." It is estimated that the Archives collections contain at least five million documents. A few months of diligent research in this archive by any student of Philippine history will be highly rewarded.

The archive collection located in the Supreme Court building contains a mass of documents of the Spanish Supreme Court (Audiencia) and papers on criminal and civil cases.

The Library at Fort Santiago contains materials on military matters and confidential papers —a sort of *Who's Who* of many prominent Filipinos, most of whom are now public officials.

It is curious to realize that rare books and manuscripts of great intrinsic value from the Philippines are preserved in the libraries of Madrid, Sevilla, and Mexico. The famous manuscript of Pigaffeta, the sole eye-witness who made a report on Magellan's voyage around the world, is found in the Ambrosian Library in Milan, Italy. The Library of Congress at Washington has *El Arte de Lengua Tagala* by Fray San José; it has also nearly all the reports of the consuls who have been in the Philippines. Edward E. Ayer of Chicago was a great Filipinian collector. It was reported that Mr. Ayer was buying from the Compañia Tabacalera its Filipiniana collection for a million dollars, the very same collection which the Tabacalera, a month previous, sold to the Philippine Government for two hundred thousand pesos. The Ayer collection has the original of Rizal's diary, a collection of the "awit" of Barrantes, Corridos, and other Philippine literature. The archives of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, at Washington, have all the papers, telegrams, letters and records of the Katipunan and the Filipino-American Revolution, and other material on contemporary Philippine history. It has also a complete collection of all the reports of the Governments of the Philippines, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. Gen. Frank McIntyre is a veritable walking encyclopedia of matters pertaining to the United States dependencies, especially the Philippines. The Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris has a copy of the first map of the Philippines made by Padre Murillo Velarde, sketches of oriental customs and some rare books about the Philippines. Medina, the Chilean scholar, a bibliographer on Philippine subjects, has a good Filipiniana collection.

There are also numerous provincial archives thruout the Islands, baptismal registries in different churches which are excellent sources of historical materials. To these can be added the private collections of Filipiniana, such as the well-known collection of Don Epifanio de los Santos, Don Ignacio Villamor, Prof. H. Otley Beyer, Dr. Bantug, Don Teodoro Kalaw, and Prof. Craig.

Had it not been for the many wars which caused the destruction of several convents in the Philippines, a great many provincial convents would have good libraries of their own, which would be exceptionally strong in linguistics. This was because Spanish priests had to master the native dialects if they wished to be understood in their sermons by their flocks.

Printing thru typography was introduced here in 1602, but none of the works printed in that year and in the following three years is known to be extant. Undoubtedly, they have been destroyed by insect pests, fire, earthquake, or by the tropical climate. But some works printed in 1606 in Binondo, Manila, are extant. In 1610 a printing press was established in the Province of Bataan, with the famous Tomas Pinpin as the printer. Pinpin was the pioneer Filipino author, philologist and humanist. Of the fourteen Pinpin printed works from 1610 to 1639, some are unique, others are very rare now, and most are out of print. Some may be found in the British Museum, some are in the four old convents of the religious corporations in Manila, some in the Philippine Library and Museum, and others in the private collection of Don Epifanio de los Santos.

In his book written in both Tagalog and Spanish entitled *Librong Pagaaralan Nang*

Mañga Tagalog Nang Uicang Castila Bataan, 1610, he demonstrated that he was the first Filipino who mastered both Spanish and Tagalog and was able to compose poetry alternately, using Spanish and Tagalog in a single poem.

In 1613 a printing press was introduced in Pila, Laguna, whither Pinpin was supposed to have transferred activities to manage the printing work. In 1618 a printing press was introduced in Bacolor, Pampanga. But from 1640 to the year of American occupation in 1898 printing flourished in Manila and in several places in the Philippines.

The Spanish Government in the Philippines thru the Royal Decree of 1887 established a public library known as Museo-Biblioteca de Filipinas which was opened October 24, 1891. The first librarian was José Clemente Zulueta. The first public library, however, that came into existence under the American occupation was the American Circulating Library of Manila, organized in 1900 by the American Library Association, as a memorial to the American officers and men who had lost their lives in the service of their country in the Philippines. The library started with 1,000 volumes donated by the women of the Red Cross Society of California, and in 1901, the collection increased to about 10,000 volumes. This library was offered to the Military Government by the board of trustees and the executive board of the A. L. A. in 1901 and by Act No. 96 of March 6 of that year the donation was accepted. In November 6 of the same year, by Act No. 222, the library came under the Department of Public Instruction as an independent bureau, and in November 1, 1905, by Act No. 1407, the American Circulating Library was abolished as a separate independent bureau and became a division of the Bureau of Education.

In 1900 the Bureau of Education succeeded in securing some of the works on things Philippine from the Collection of the "Museo-Biblioteca de Filipinas," the institution which was organized by a royal decree of 1887. This Filipiniana collection was made an adjunct of the American Library Division. On June 3, 1908, Act No. 1849 was enacted for the purpose of establishing a public library to be known as "The Philippine Public Library," appropriating ₱3,000 for the purpose of acquiring books and documents relating to the history of the Philippines. On May 20, 1909, Act No. 1935 was passed providing for the consolidation of all libraries belonging to any branch of the Insular Government.

The present Philippine Library and Museum is the result of the reorganization authorized by Act No. 2572 enacted in February 4, 1916, in the interest of efficiency and uniformity of the public service in the Philippine Government. The Act provided for the consolidation of the Philippine Library, the Division of Archives, Copyrights, Patents and Trade Marks, of the Executive Bureau, and the Law and Library Division of the Philippine Assembly.

Historically speaking, this present Library and Museum is the continuation of the "Museo-Biblioteca de Filipinas" established by the Spaniards in 1891.

But the first important piece of legislation ever put on the Statute Books of the Philippine Islands was the Act (No. 688) passed by the Philippine Commission[1] on March 17, 1903, on the subject of the conservation of the materials and sources of Philippine culture, history, literature, and linguistics which act provided, among other things, for the appointment of that Filipino scholar José Clement Zulueta as librarian. He was entrusted with the duties of visiting, under the supervision and direction of the Civil Governor, the countries of Europe, Mexico, and other places, "for the purpose of purchasing books and manuscripts relating to the history of the Philippine Islands, making historical researches into said history, procuring copies of official documents relating thereto, with the view to the foundation in Manila, of a public historical library upon the subject of the Philippine Islands." Mr. Zulueta was able to collect numerous copies of manuscripts from the Archives of Spain and other countries of Europe before he died in 1904. As a result also of his efforts these manuscripts entitled *Documentos Ineditos de Indias* are now part of the Filipiniana Division.

The greatest piece of local library legislation enacted by the Philippine Legislature on Filipiniana was Act No. 2223, passed on February 3, 1913, appropriating the sum of ₱200,000 for the purchase of the Library of the Compañia General de Tabacos de Filipinas at Barcelona, Spain. According to Dr. James A. Robertson, the first librarian of the Philippine Library, the then director of the tobacco company, Sr. Clemente Miralles de Imperial, began to collect books on the history of the Philippine Islands as far back as 1883, collecting at first only in Spain, and, in general, only modern works; but his field of operations gradually extended into all the countries of western Europe, and the scope of collection was made to include also old and rare works. In 1894, the company entered into its first real negotiations with Sr. W. E. Retana, newspaper writer and the author of many works on the Philippines, and well known in the Philippines for many

[1] The members of the Philippine Commission were Hon. William H. Taft, Prof. Dean C. Worcester, Gen. Luke E. Wright, Judge Henry C. Ide, and Prof. Bernard Moses. Judge Taft was President of the Commission.

reasons, and with the Madrid bookseller, Sr. Pedro Vindell. After this time the growth of the library was more rapid. In 1895, following Retana's suggestion, the company began the collection of manuscript documents on the Philippines, which were copied from originals in the Archivo de Indias in Seville. In all about 34,000 double folios were collected.

In 1900, the first large addition was made to the collection by the purchase of the Retana collection, then probably the best library of Filipiniana in existence. Retana had been an eager collector, and both in Spain and in the Philippines had had excellent opportunities for collection. He published a bibliography of this in 1898, which, with the bibliographical work of Medina, the Chilean scholar, forms a valuable source for the study of the bibliography of the Philippine Islands.

In 1904, Vindell published his well-known catalog of Filipiniana (much of the work of which was done by Retana), and the best pieces of this were immediately bought by the librarian of the company, Sr. José Sanchez, for the Tabacalera collection. About this time the company decided to publish a catalog of its library. The compilation of this was given in charge to Sr. Retana, who, with very great assistance from the librarian, Sr. José Sanchez, finished his work and published in 1906 a three-volume catalog entitled: *Aparato Bibliografico de la Historia General de Filipinas deducido de la Collection que Posee en Barcelona la Compañia General de Tabacos de Dichas Islas.* This publication forms one of the best sources for the study of the bibliography of the Philippine Islands. It contains 4,623 separate titles arranged chronologically, and has much valuable historical as well as bibliographical information.

The library was housed in the main offices of the company, one entire room being given over to this. The company, with great generosity, allowed free access to its collection, and many scholars have worked among its treasures. Every book is bound, many of them sumptuously, such well-known binders as Bedford, Zahnsdorf, Durand, and H. Miralles being represented.

To the Tabacalera collection were added Zulueta's collection; LeRoy's; Dr. Tavera's; Ponce's; original manuscripts of *Noli me Tangere;* the original of Rizal's *Ultimo Adios,* the precious Rizal's collection; Retana's collection; original manuscript of *El Filibusterismo;* the original manuscript of the blood compact of the Katipunan; and Rizal's French Note Book. We have a very valuable collection of manuscripts copied from originals existing in the Archivo General de Indias, numbering between 6,000 and 8,000. The importance of these papers for students of Philippine history cannot be overestimated. The best collection of Philippine newspapers are also to be found in this Division.

This bureau, besides performing the functions of a national and public library as well as a legislative reference and bill drafting bureau, also serves as archives and museum. As a National Library it has the "Filipiniana Division," containing the richest and best collection on Philippine materials in the world.

As a public library it has a circulating section, a general reference and periodical section, an extension section in charge of the organization of libraries and deposit stations in the provinces, a catalog division, a binding section, and a copyright section. This latter section gives to the Bureau money in the form of fees, and two specimens or copies of each work copyrighted, increasing thereby the Bureau's collection. The registration of Priests and Ministers is also undertaken by this Bureau. A fee of P2 is required from a priest or minister registered.

As a legislative reference and bill-drafting bureau it has a Legislative Reference and Document Division for the use of both Houses of the Philippine Legislature as well as of other departments of the Philippine Government. This division is also an official depository in the Philippines of United States public documents.

Its Archives Division has charge of the care and preservation of the old documents of the Spanish Government as well as the new documents sent there from time to time for the purpose of preservation in accordance with law. Its Museum Division is in charge of the collection and preservation of all historical, anthropological, ethnological, and ethnographical materials relating to the Philippines as well as the old arts and industries of the Filipinos.

Thru the superintendent of the School for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind together with the wife of an American army officer, this library is now extending its service to the blind. Our plan for a greater national library and for more free public libraries in the Philippines includes the creation of a new section for the children and another section for the blind. The latter is partly realized. The new section already has seventy-one books and fifty-one magazines issued all in Braille for our blind readers.

During the year 1926 our National Library has circulated for home use by its different sections and branches a monthly average of 17,854 books. In the Central Circulating Library alone, the average monthly circulation was 9,704 and the average daily 319 books. Our National Library with its eleven branches circulated a total of 214,252 books that year. September and October are the busiest months of the year, having a circulation of 20,525 and 20,399 respectively. Fiction is the most popular (77,233), followed by Literature (27,162).

and Sociology (20,219). There are at present 200,000 pamphlets and 145,419 bound volumes.

From the present Chief Executive much may be safely expected in regard to the promotion or fostering of the present movement for more public libraries in the Philippine Islands. Governor Stimson had been for years a member of the Board of Trustees of the public libraries of New York.

Within its limited appropriation our National Library with its eleven branches and five deposit stations scattered thruout the country from northern Luzon to southern Mindanao, besides furnishing intellectual laboratory workshops for the students of our schools and colleges, performs, in a sense, the function of continuation schools for all those who wish to take advantage of the educational opportunities they offer.

It cannot be over-emphasized that the National Library needs a bigger fund for the purchase of more up-to-date standard books and to replace those worn out, soiled or rendered unusable by repeated use. Now that this institution is transferred to better quarters, it is again confronted with another difficulty — the lack of sufficient funds for the purchase of such materials as are required by its new home, and the construction of a big wall-safe for our national treasures, manuscripts of great intrinsic value which we are in duty bound to preserve to posterity.

What will this National Library be three hundred years hence? It does not, perhaps, require a gift of prophecy to foresee the nature of the services the National Library will be rendering to the people of the Philippines three hundred years hence. Undoubtedly, like the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Library of Congress, the Philippine Library and Museum will be the center of national culture of the Filipino people, a temple, which it should be in every sense of the word, wherein are housed the treasures of Filipino thought and culture.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI LIBRARY HISTORY

In July, 1841, following the opening of the University of Missouri, on April 14, the Board of Curators made the first provision for a library. The Board borrowed one thousand dollars from the "subscription fund" raised for the university by Columbia and Boone County and placed it in the hands of the president for the purchase of books and apparatus for the use of the university, which occupied the brick building of Columbia College, which it had absorbed. Altho subscriptions were entered for some reviews there is no record of any book purchases until 1849, when the Board made a specific appropriation of $1250 for the purchase of books upon the urgent recommendation of President John Hiram Lathrop. Three years later a small collection of books, some rare and valuable, was presented to the library by the trustees of Bonne Femme College. The library received scant attention from this time on until 1871. President Hudson (1856-1859) was a scientist and believed that "a library constitutes a secondary want in literary institutions." The university was closed altogether from March to November in the second year of the Civil War. It opened again on the 24th of that month in 1862 to secure the location of the College of Agriculture in Columbia as a division of the University. In 1871 the students and faculty under the leadership of Professor Oren Root, brother of Elihu Root, formed an association for the purpose of providing periodicals for the new reading room and for keeping it open three hours a day. A student, Scott Hayes, was placed in charge, a most fortunate choice, since he fully possessed the modern library spirit. He was assistant librarian from 1873 to 1877 and librarian from then to 1880. There were few libraries in 1880 which had the modern methods and equipment which he had introduced into the library of the University of Missouri. He made the first author and subject card catalog for all the books, including those deposited in the library by the literary societies and by the Columbia Public Library, completing it in 1878. The collections totaled nearly twelve thousand books and as many pamphlets. Scott Hayes was succeeded by Joseph Henry Drummond (1881-1887), during whose incumbency the literary societies withdrew their collections from the university library. John Watson Monser, a minister in the Church of Christ, now came into office for ten years. He compiled and published a new catalog of books in 1888 which superseded the printed catalog of 1857 and the card catalog prepared by Scott Hayes. When Academic Hall burned January 9, 1892, and the entire library was lost except for the law library and about a hundred volumes out on loan, he placed his private library of 1500 volumes at the service of the student body. In four years a library larger than that which had been burned was collected by purchase and gift. In 1896, when the local political campaign was much concerned with the gold standard and free silver, the librarian "made a gold speech in the opera house," with the result that his office was declared vacated on July 12, 1897,

by the Board of Curators, and was immediately filled again by the appointment of Walter King Stone.

A complete reorganization took place under the presidency of Dr. Richard Henry Jesse. The library now numbered 30,000 books, considerably scattered in departmental libraries, in professors' offices, not cataloged, not indexed, not classified, with no attempt to complete and bind periodical files. To make the library equal in efficiency to libraries of other institutions James Thayer Gerould was secured and entered upon his duties October 1, 1900, and Mr. Stone was given the title of first assistant librarian. A dictionary catalog was made, the classification changed from fixed location to the decimal system, a new charging system instituted, and periodicals bound and followed up. Friction developed between the librarian and the first assistant in 1905. The latter was released from the librarian's supervision and made supervisor of the reading room. Mr. Gerould was soon elected to the position of librarian of the University of Minnesota and severed his connection with the University of Missouri July 31, 1906. In the following January the present librarian, Henry Ormal Severance, took office. Previous to 1920 the annual appropriations for the library averaged $15,000. From 1921 to 1926 the appropriation averaged nearly $25,000 a year, and Mr. Severance's *History of the Library, University of Missouri*, of which this account is a summary, is dedicated to President Stratton Duluth Brooks, "under whose administration the Library has received its largest appropriations" (Columbia: The University, pap. 98p. illus.). From 1900 to 1925 the annual additions were above 10,000 volumes. The purchase of several private libraries in the last three years has enriched the library in the field of medieval French history, comparative legislation, classical literature, theology, political science, public law, and biology. In 1921 it received as a gift the Lawson library of crime and criminology. Over 225,000 books passed over the loan desk in 1925. It has been the policy of the library in contrast with the years before, to centralize its work. It recognizes no departmental ownership of books. Books for branch libraries are prepared at the central library and all assistants are appointed on recommendation of the librarian. The branches include the agricultural library of 15,000 volumes; the engineering library of 7,000 volumes; the journalism library, established in 1920; the law library, the oldest branch; and the medical library of about 9,000 volumes. The architecture of the main library is that of the English renaissance. It was built from an appropriation made by the Assembly of 1913 which included $200,000 for the central part of a library building and $75,000 for a site. The building completed and occupied in 1915 forms the central portion of the whole library as planned.

FOUR CENTURIES OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS

EXHIBITS now current at the Newark (N. J.) Public Library and at the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., afford an unusual opportunity to survey four centuries of the making of children's books. The catalog of the Newark exhibit of books from the collection of Wilbur Macey Stone is an illustrated primer of exceptional value. Any reader mastering the content of its brief informative paragraphs should henceforth be able to take an intelligent part in a conversation on the history of children's books, from A B C books and miniature Bibles to juvenile annuals and *Dottie Dimple*, and from Janeway's *Token*, "the acme of puritan pessimism and a most poisonous distillation," to Stevenson's penny plain and tuppence colored toy theatre plays, published by Skelt (whence his coined word "Skeltery" to define the stagy and piratic in life and letters), and later by Reddington and Pollock. Seven hundred and fifty books are shown in the Newark exhibit.

One hundred and twenty titles are listed in the Antiquarian Society's exhibit handbook from its whole collection of over twenty-five hundred titles. The exhibit is confined to children's books before 1800. The list of juveniles published by Isaiah Thomas and Isaiah Thomas Jr., comprises sixty-two titles, all that are known to have been published, and forms a complete bibliography of this class of Thomas's publications. Not all are represented in the Society's collection.

The selection, assembling and care of both a cultural and a working library form the plan of *The Personal Library:* How to Make and How to Use It, by Haslehurst Greaves (London: Grafton, cl. 94p., 3s. 6d.). Besides chapters on auction sales, cataloging, Grangerising, and suggested lists of books and editions, this little book finds room for some useful hints on organizing a clipping file and includes an appendix of terms and abbreviations commonly met with in second-hand book catalogs.

THE MIGRATION OF EUROPEAN COLLECTIONS TO AMERICA

BY PROF. W. L. SCHREIBER of Potsdam

Translated from Archiv für Bibliographie, Jahrgang 2, Heft 2 (1928), by H. M. Lydenberg, Assistant Director, New York Public Library.

FROM the very beginning of the century complaints have piled up because of the exportation of German private libraries to America.

George Witkowsky said in the *Berliner Nationalzeitung*, No. 228, April 10, 1902: "I am talking mainly about rare books, with usually not more than one copy available, and that long stored away in public collections. With every copy put out of our reach comes for following generations a lessening of the possibility of extending the foundation of research, the noble pleasure of enjoying the benefits of first editions." In a second article in the same newspaper, No. 49, January 21, 1921, he suggested the formation of an "Academic Protective Union" that would sound the alarm as soon as there threatened a new loss of a library important for Germany.

Dr. Karl Detlev Jessen in the *Vossische Zeitung*, No. 571, December 6, 1903 (11th supplement), complained that certain collections, irreplaceable for us, such as that of Ranke, the great historian, had fallen into possession of American institutions that, to be sure, were called universities but made no university demands on their visitors and could not furnish a fitting circle of users for so special a collection.

Heinrich Heinz pointed out in the *Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten* of May 16, 1905, *à propos* of the sale of the Michael Bernay Library to the University of Chicago, that it was impossible for special collections to bear such good fruit on strange soil as at home. In reply Professor Camillo von Klenze, of Chicago, set forth his views in supplement No. 171 of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, July 27, 1905. He pointed to the difficulty the American scholar experienced when he tried to go back to literary source material. The geographical extent of the United States makes it impossible for the investigator without private income to visit distant libraries. "Nothing," he went on to say, "is more discouraging than to be working on a topic and find oneself compelled to stop because of half a dozen works of no importance in themselves but not a one to be found in the whole country."

The obvious reply is that it is yet more discouraging when the German student has to forego his work because books printed in Germany are not to be found in a single German library. I had a good instance of that in preparation of volume 5 of my *Manual*, trying to record fifteenth century illustrated books printed in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, when I had to describe almost two hundred volumes located in London and forty in Oxford, because in the whole of Germany not a single copy could be found, or at least no perfect copy. Certain minor works such as calendars, handbooks (*Pratiken*) and similar publications referred to by the older bibliographers I could not locate at all, and in the interim the book market has grown worse.

For half a century we have been used to see the notes in the catalogs of our most important old book dealers printed in French. Lately English has been preferred, and indeed there have appeared extensive catalogs issued entirely in English. You can't blame the book seller for seeking foreign purchasers when he has invested his money in a valuable library and sees how the number of people in Germany who can buy expensive books has lessened. We may well expect that our own institutions buy these offerings—let us add "when possible," because the prices show a steady advance so far as the foreigner, better able to pay, is concerned. It is sad to realize that the incomparable collection of early herbals, gathered by Dr. Karl D. Becker in Karlsbad during many years, was described in the handsome catalog issued by L'Art Ancien in Lugano in 1925 and to be sold en bloc, which made it impossible for the domestic libraries to fill their gaps.

Now, the Americans know how to value properly these helps from book sellers. It was but recently that the old-book dealer, A. S. W. Rosenbach, head of the firm of Rosenbach Brothers in Philadelphia, was given an honorary doctor's degree by the University of Pennsylvania because of the services he had rendered American libraries. He is the man we have principally to thank [!] because recently a large number of valuable incunabula has gone to America. He tells in his autobiography recently printed in the *Saturday Evening Post* how three copies of the Gutenberg Bible have passed thru his hands.

Germany and Austria, however, are not the

only ones to suffer the burden. Bulletin No. 23 of the United States Bureau of Education, published in Washington in 1912, gives on p. 124-125 a list of special collection imported by American research libraries from 1818 to 1910. This shows that Hungary, Bohemia, Holland, Norway, England (recently even the Holford Library, the most important English private collection), France, Russia, South America, and Australia have sent special collections across the water.

As a counter move we might insist that when incunabula and valuable mediaeval manuscripts are in question, with not less than three complete copies in German public libraries, an exact facsimile must be made and five copies be deposited in a central office for distribution to suitable institutions. As the seller can cover his expenses by the sale of his remaining facsimiles the cost of these deposit copies would not be burdensome, and the loss of the originals would be more easily borne.

Just as the scholar bewails the loss of scholarly works so the art lover is saddened by the loss of irreplaceable treasures. In this respect, to be sure, the national point of view scarcely comes into consideration, for apart from a few local and private collections confined to a certain field, all museums and private collections are based on international foundations. We can but regret that works of art, acquired by our fathers, go to foreign countries. The whole art industry is international. Any time a work of art is freely offered for sale or auction its acquisition offers a free field for one's own countrymen or the foreigner. The amount of the bid is the only thing that counts.

Ever since large fortunes began to exist in America, the art dealers have busied themselves with passing on to the inexperienced and trusting Yankees old oil paintings of very doubtful value and accompanied with fetching descriptions. Today, however, not only have the Americans learned a thing or two, but they have become decidedly richer, and now real masterpieces from impoverished Europe make the ocean voyage probably never to return. Indeed, certain European countries try to protect themselves against this exportation, particularly Italy. There the nobility, once such enthusiastic supporters of art, has become more impoverished and the present representatives assure themselves of a certain livelihood and put their ruined castles in order by selling inherited treasures. In Germany also we have a National Art Protective Institute with a protective list, but it seems that the exporter does not find it too difficult to secure the export permission if only he has paid the tax. America certainly can still its art hunger, for the trade press tells how the export of works of art during the last two years has reached the height of three hundred million dollars.

For us central Europeans the products of the early graphic arts have a special interest. In the fifteenth century the German speaking countries and their neighbors saw the flowering of the art of the wood engraver, the copper engraver, the etcher. Many of these works are irretrievably lost and of the copies that have survived frequently but a single specimen is known. Part of these wandered abroad many years ago because of lack of interest. From the beginning of the present century exportation has increased considerably, because most German private collections of any importance have been broken up by death or other causes. The loss has increased in appalling fashion since the world war as a result of the general impoverishment.

Every print that for years has entered the channels of the art trade from German private collections is now accompanied by one from collections belonging to distressed princes or churches. Part of the Albertina collection in Vienna has been sold directly, part thru Gilhofer & Ranschburg in Lucerne. Certain very interesting prints from the collection of the former King Friedrich August II of Saxony were sold at auction early in May of this year by C. G. Boerner in Leipzig. However, a by no means trifling number of good old prints was given by the Administration of Court Property to the national print room in Dresden.

Agents of art dealers have travelled about to the monasteries of the former Austrian empire, searched thru their libraries, and hunted particularly for prints pasted in manuscript volumes and early printed books, which they bought well under the present market value. The Paris Rothschild collection acquired recently a fine print from a Bohemian monastery, one still more valuable went from another monastery to an American private collection. Then, too, many such prints have gone over the "big pond" from other Austrian monastery libraries without my knowing their present location. Besides that, in Tepl (Bohemia) the Swedish government recently secured five paste prints—a curious but decidedly rare form of graphic art.

Since it is scarcely possible to set up regulations against export of single prints—the more so because foreigners are not in the habit of attending auction sales themselves but are represented by German agents—we must make it clear to ourselves whether this exportation to America is so greatly to be deplored, for the movement to England, which reached decidedly important heights during the nineteenth century, brought forth few important protests.

The American buyers fall into two classes. One is rich and has the general welfare of the country in view. It has little or no technical knowledge of the subject and therefore takes scarcely a personal pleasure in buying these things, leaving their purchase and care to hired specialists. It pays no attention to the possibility of advance in value with the passage of time, but buys solely with the intention sooner or later of turning the treasures thus acquired over to the public to be of general use for the community. This phenomenon must be considered as a result of advancing culture. In the fifteenth century many of the well-to-do founded schools so that learning that hitherto could be found only behind cloister walls could be spread abroad among the people.

The second class, in contrast, influenced only by personal, scientific, or aesthetic motives, confines itself to a definite field and limits its activities to extending this field. This class knows that Germany is the country that is able to grant its heartiest support for reasearch. If therefore it faces us as a competitor in the art market, it is, on the other hand, ready to render return services. It gives the German specialist photographic reproductions of its art treasures, and gives also complete information as requested. The public collections and the dealers as well—so far as my experience goes—show a really sympathetic attitude. To be sure exceptions are to be found, but in general it seems to me that the exportation of these things to America is still bearable, while notices I have sent to institutions and collectors of various European States have either gone unanswered or been returned with insufficient information.

SEQUEL STORIES IN ENGLISH

It was inevitable that a revised and augmented second-edition of that valuable library reference tool, *Sequel Stories, English and American*,* by Thomas Aldred, originally published in 1922, should sooner or later appear. Such a second-edition is now available.

It has benefited by the editorial labors of Mr. W. H. Parker, of the Central Public Library, Hackney, London, as well as by the voluntary assistance of library-workers, authors, and publishers in various parts of the world, including even places like Germany, Nigeria, and New Zealand.

Beyond a few minor points connected with type and layout, this second-edition follows the main lines of its predecessor. It includes (1) stories in which the same character or characters appear in more than one book, e.g., the Sherlock Holmes stories; (2) series forming a continuous narrative of events, e.g., the Dumas romances; (3) trilogies and the like, e.g., the *Forsyte Saga;* and (4) a few other cognate items, e.g., Dr. Grenfell's "Labrador" books.

One real innovation, however, in this new edition is that the titles of several American juvenile series (the longer ones) have been omitted, the entries appearing only as series-entries, with an indication of the number of volumes comprising each series. The same rule appears to have been applied also to the twenty-five-volume series of Fleming Stone mystery-stories, by Carolyn Wells.

It is to be regretted, however, that more errors and omissions in the original edition were not corrected or supplied in the present revision. Thus, the three entries under "R. Dirks" should read "Katzenjammer" instead of "Katzemjammer"; Martha Finley's name appears as "Finly"; and the real name of Mrs. Madeline Leslie appears as "Blake" instead of "Baker." Furthermore, under Mrs. Leslie's name one misses her "Good Hope" series, her "Brookside" series, and other of her juveniles published in series.

In the case of English books published in this country under different titles, that fact has not always been indicated. For instance, Title 7 of F. W. Crofts' "Inspector French" series is given only as *Inspector French and the Starvel Tragedy*, where the American title reads *The Starvel Hollow Tragedy;* and Title 2 of Gilbert Frankau's "Peter Jackson" series is given only as *Peter Jackson, Cigar Merchant*, without the alternative American title of *Peter Jameson*.

A word, also, as to the title of the compilation. "Sequel Stories, English and American," is a trifle ambiguous. The compilation includes, also, certain French, German, Dutch, Scandinavian, and Russian authors whose series and sequel works have been published in English translations.

In general, however, the execution of the compiler's plan has been well carried out.

An added feature of this new edition is an interesting three-page note on "Sequels," by Hugh Walpole, himself both a lover and a writer of sequel-stories.

Louis N. Feipel, *Brooklyn Public Library.*

* *Sequel Stories, English and American*, by Thomas Aldred. Second edition, by W. H. Parker. London: Association of Assistant Librarians, 1928. 91p. 7s. 6d.

A "SELF-HELP" LIBRARY

BY ANNE M. BOYD

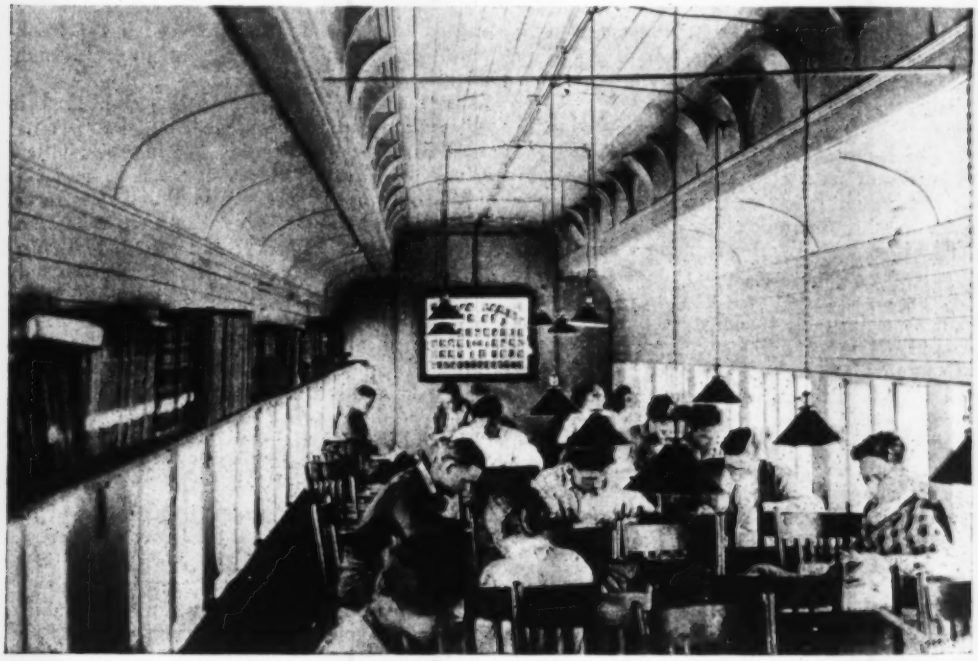
Assistant Professor, University of Illinois Library School

In southern Illinois, between Springfield and St. Louis, lies the attractive little mining town of Carlinvile, which boasts of a decaying million dollar court house—the spoils of politics, it is said—and a unique school, Blackburn College.

Founded some sixty or more years ago as a Presbyterian college of higher learning, Blackburn has always ranked as one of the good, small colleges of the state. Financial difficulties, however, and certain local needs made it seem advisable, a number of years ago, to change its status to that of a junior college. Along with this change there was instituted, by its then new president, Dr. W. M. Hudson, a novel and significant educational experiment; it became a "self-help" college where the students manage everything except the faculty. (They have been doing the managing so efficiently and creditably that it has been suggested that now even the faculty might safely be turned over to them!) They do all the work connected with the college, except giving instruction; from milking the cows and laundering the linens, to writing the president's letters and cataloging the library. Every student works part time, thus earning his board, room and tuition. Responsible positions such as the head of the laundry or of the library are assigned to students who have shown scholastic superiority and who, by actual tests over a given period, prove themselves capable managers in the particular department.

Blackburn is not a part time school in the same sense as Antioch College, the University of Cincinnati or other schools where vocational training is the objective. President Hudson's theory is that work with one's hands, manual labor, is a necessary and vital factor in the educative process. Judging from such externals as harmonious co-operation, healthy, happy, alert faces, exuberance of spirit, smoothly running machinery, and inspiring atmosphere, one would agree that it has many potent values.

Another noteworthy feature of Blackburn College is that the older boy and girl, who for one reason or other have not attended high school, may in the Academy make up that deficiency



A READING ROOM

without the humiliation so frequently felt by such students. Here is provided needed adult education.

When President Hudson returned to the college last year after a few weeks sojourn "in the field" seeking funds and other necessities to carry on his splendid work, he found himself, as he good humoredly expresses it, "the president of a hole in the ground," for on the night before his return a disastrous fire swept away class rooms, laboratories, administrative offices and the library. The opening of the new school year was but a few days distant; several hundred young men and women without funds had completed plans for taking advantage of the unusual opportunity Blackburn offered them; there were no available buildings in Carlinville. President Hudson appealed to his friends the Pullman Car Company, who on another occasion had supplied, on a short notice, a men's dormitory. The company responded generously with six or seven old Pullman coaches. These were riveted to tracks laid on the campus, heat was piped to them from the central heating plant, which fortunately escaped the conflagration, and the seats and other equipment were removed.

The smoking compartment of a vestibule coach became the president's private office. No fairy godmother's magic wand ever wrought a more wonderful change! An ordinary day coach, by some marvelous metamorphosis, became the library reading room, with book shelves along the walls over the spacious windows (perfect lighting for a library reading room!), with a sufficient number of tables and chairs to provide adequate study facilities for a college the size of Blackburn, with dictionaries and other needed reference books on improvised lecterns at either end of the coach. A once luxurious parlor car became the library stack room with bona fide steel racks filling half its spacious interior. A vestibule connected it with the reading room. Here were housed in addition to the regular stack books, the reserves.

This library on wheels is surprisingly commodious, convenient, and comfortable. It has something of the appearance and the atmosphere of a real college library. It is being used to advantage by the students of the college quite as much as any college library in the state. Its books, some of which were rescued from the fire, have been wisely selected, are in good condition, well classified and cataloged. It is administered by the students, and all the work connected with it is done by them.

No one can visit Blackburn College and its library without being deeply impressed with the truth of the two hackneyed old adages: "Where there is a will there is a way," and "God helps them that help themselves." To the librarian this "self-help" library offers a challenge, never to be forgotten.

ANNE M. BOYD,
University of Illinois Library School.

A STACK CONTRIVED AT ONE END OF A PARLOR CAR

AGRICULTURAL PERIODICALS FOR A PUBLIC LIBRARY

BY MALCOLM GLENN WYER

Librarian of the Denver Public Library

AGRICULTURE is one of the leading industries of the country, and its periodical literature is most voluminous. About two thousand trade journals are published in the United States, and of these, nearly six hundred are devoted to agriculture. From the earliest agricultural magazines, *Agricultural Museum*, founded in 1811, and *The American Farmer* in 1819, the number of periodicals in the field has increased rapidly. The extensive development of the agricultural sections of the country, and the close contact between agriculture and business of all kinds offered an unusual opportunity to agricultural periodicals.

"The field of twentieth-century agriculture is large; so also is the field of twentieth-century agricultural journalism. The appeal of writings on agriculture and related subjects extends to a large majority of the men of the nation. First, there is the farmer himself, to whom agriculture is a science, a trade, a profession, a business, a life, or a combination of certain of these according to his own knowledge of his work and his own attitude toward it. Then there is the student of agriculture, the research worker in college or experiment station, whose interest in the subject is fundamentally scientific. There is a further group of men who are looking toward agricultural study or practice—students in city high schools planning to enter agricultural colleges, clerks in city offices turning longing eyes toward the ideal country life which they have pictured. These three groups are interested in farming as farming, agriculture as agriculture.

"Other groups of persons are interested in agriculture chiefly because of its relationship to other matters in which they are concerned. The flour miller is interested in it because it furnishes the raw product on which his manufacturing business depends. The railway official is interested in it because it produces in large measure the transportation problems which require his deepest thought. The jobber and the retail merchant both see the relation of agriculture and the farming class to the success of their business. The clergyman and the social worker are interested in the peculiar problems of the rural community. Even the citizen who seems merely to be a cog in the industrial machine of a metropolis—the man who is commonly classified as a consumer—is beginning to realize the close connection of agriculture with his daily life." *

My first thought was to discuss the periodicals which my experience in connection with an agricultural college library had emphasized as especially important—the scientific research publications devoted to plant pathology, heredity, entomology, agricultural chemistry, animal pathology, etc. Such periodicals, containing the contributions of scientists and investigators are, of course, the basis for agricultural progress and development, but they are for the scientists themselves, the professors, research workers in experiment stations, students in agricultural colleges and not to be read generally by the actual farmer. Important titles in this field are, *Soil Science*, *Journal of Heredity*, *Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists*, *Journal of Agriculture Science*, *Phytopathology*, *Ecology*, *Journal of the American Society of Agronomy*, *Journal of Farm Economics*, to mention only a few. The results of agricultural research contained in contributions to such magazines must be popularized to be made of practical use to the farmer. Since such magazines are highly specialized, I will devote my attention at this time to the general agricultural periodicals which are intended for circulation thruout the country direct to those who live and work on the farms.

Each library should have available a few of the journals of national importance and scope along general agricultural lines. The most noteworthy of these probably are *The Country Gentleman*, Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, which places special emphasis on business in farming and better living in the country; *Farm and Fireside*, Crowell Publishing Company, New York City, which appeals to the whole farm family, and which features the story of success against obstacles; *The Farm Journal*, Philadelphia, intended for "sleeves-rolled-up-farmers;" *Capper's Farmer*, Topeka; *Successful Farming*, by E. T. Meredith, Des Moines; and *Farm Life*, Spencer, Indiana. The tendency in these papers has been to change from weekly or bi-monthly to monthly, and to improve the periodical in size, in make-up, in general appearance, and in scope. They are devoted to giving a broad outlook on farm management

* From *Agricultural Journalism*, by N. A. Crawford and C. E. Rogers.

and general rural and agricultural problems rather than to special feature articles or details, to interest not only the farmer but also the farm owner who may not actually be engaged in practical farming.

The library should also have the best farm magazines of local appeal, those which are published within its state or within its section of the country devoted to the particular problems found in the region where the library is located. Several points must be considered in selecting the local farm magazine, such as the advertising policy, the character of the editorials, and the feature articles—whether these are by specialists or merely clipped or copied without reference to their value but merely as space fillers. It is evident from examining agricultural magazines that the rural field has a great appeal for advertisers because many magazines apparently are published solely for the advertising contained, and the practical value for agricultural information is small. Each library must study its own field, and select the sectional papers which are of real value. Some examples may be given of papers in this class, which have made more than a local reputation and are known thruout the country—*Wallace's Farmer*, Des Moines, which has achieved so high a reputation that it almost belongs in the group of national periodicals; *The New England Homestead* (Springfield); *Rural New Yorker* (New York City); *Progressive Farming* (Birmingham, Ala.) for the southern section; *Kansas Farmer* (Topeka), *Iowa Homestead* (Des Moines), *Nebraska Farmer* (Lincoln), *Prairie Farmer* (Chicago), *Orange Judd Farmer* (Chicago) for the Corn Belt Region; *Pacific Rural Press* (San Francisco), *California Cultivator* (Los Angeles), and the *Pacific Northwest Farm Trio* for the Pacific Coast. Many others in this field could be mentioned, such as the *Farmer* (St. Paul); *The Dakota Farmer* (Aberdeen, S. D.); *Western Farm Life* (Denver); *Michigan Farmer; Ohio Farmer; American Agriculturist*, and the *Texas Farm and Ranch* for other sections of the country. The titles mentioned are merely typical, and many others equally excellent could be selected. Such journals as these are filled with articles devoted to progressive methods in all branches of farming, and the interest of the domestic side of farm life and the children is not omitted. Some of them in different states combine in using the syndicated column relating to marketing, etc., prepared by some specialist. Most of them include on their editorial staff or among their regular contributors some leading members of the faculty in the state agricultural college. In certain sections of the country local farm journals are essential because general periodicals do not cover the specific problems found there. For instance, the high altitude states bordering the Rocky Mountains such as Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and part of Arizona have problems not found elsewhere, and articles prepared for farming conditions in the middle west and east are of little value here. The same is true of the Pacific Coast and the south where the local periodicals are of greater practical benefit than any general agricultural journal no matter how valuable it may be for other sections.

In addition to these two fields, each library also should include the best magazines covering special lines of work of particular interest in the community such as dairying, horticulture, live stock farming, etc. *Hoard's Dairyman* (Ft. Atkinson) and the *Dairy Farmer* (Des Moines) are outstanding in their field, and the *Breeder's Gazette* is the most important in the live stock industry. *The American Poultry Journal*, *The Reliable Poultry Journal*, *The American Fruit Grower*, *Better Fruit*, *Gardener's Chronicle of America*, *The American Bee Journal*, *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, and other titles cover special fields. Each library must be guided by the needs of its own patrons in selecting titles of this kind. In many cases, it will be necessary to secure the highly specialized journals such as the *Jersey Bulletin*, *Holstein-Friesian World*, *Duroc Bulletin*, *Rhode Island Red Journal*, *Leghorn World*, *Plymouth Rock Monthly*, where it is necessary to provide journals concerning special breeds of cattle, hogs, and poultry.

The raising of fur bearing animals has become a popular branch of farming in the Rocky Mountain Region as well as in other sections. We have found that the *American Fur Farmer*, Minneapolis, and the *Fur Farmer Magazine*, Seattle, are valuable for information covering this subject.

In the same way, some libraries will find it necessary to secure journals relating to the sugar industry, irrigation, etc.

Some agricultural and farm organizations are of such importance that their official organs are valuable for reference. *Bureau Farmer*, the official publication of the American Farm Bureau Federation, *The National Grange Monthly*, the organ of the National Grange, *Agricultural Review*, the journal of the American Farm Congress are examples in this class. Also, we should mention here, *World Agriculture*, published by the World Agricultural Society, and *Rural America*, issued by the American Country Life Association. Both of these are included in *Agricultural Index* and contain many valuable articles.

The International Review of Agriculture, pub-

lished by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, is indispensable for study and research as well as general reference, and, of course, the periodicals issued by our own Department of Agriculture must not be omitted.

As a matter of fact, the list of periodicals indexed in the *Agricultural Index* should be the basis of selection to be followed by any library. These magazines indexed have been selected with great care after consultation by the publisher with agricultural libraries and agricultural workers in all parts of the country. It would be safe to assume that the periodicals selected are the leading ones in the field which they represent.

Many of the publications which have been mentioned above were started and conducted by pioneers in agricultural development whose names have become watch-words thruout the rural sections of the country, such as the Wallaces, the Hoards, the Collingwoods, Alvin H. Sanders, etc. Their publications have had a consistent policy with a progressive, constructive program kept constantly in mind. Their purpose has been to secure a favorable attitude among farmers towards scientific agriculture and the economic and business side of agricultural problems. This program has been developed thru editorials, feature stories, and articles both instructive and inspirational. To illustrate the importance that these agricultural magazines have in the agricultural progress of of the United States, I will quote again from *Agricultural Journalism* by Crawford and Rogers:

"*The Farm Journal* was the pioneer among all publications in guaranteeing the advertising appearing in its columns, while it also was the originator of the movement for rural free delivery of mail. Orange Judd, the agricultural publisher, was responsible for the first agricultural experiment station in this country, and the papers controlled by him were the chief factors in instituting the Political League in the eighties of the last century. Henry Wallace, editor of *Wallace's Farmer*, inaugurated the running of dairy, corn, and good roads trains. The *Progressive Farmer* was a leader in the exposure of patent medicine and stock food frauds. E. T. Meredith, publisher of *Successful Farming*, was the first publisher to bring advertising experts into direct personal contact with farming and farmers in order to show farm purchasing power. J. H. Sanders, publisher of the *Breeder's Gazette*, was instrumental in the establishment of registries of draft and speed breeds of horses in the United States, while *Farm, Stock and Home* carried on a successful campaign to stamp out 'stallion peddling.' The abolition of bucket shops in Texas was the result largely of efforts of *Farm and Ranch*. The *Capper Farm Press* stimulated enormously the boys' and girls' agricultural club movement, being in parts of its territory a pioneer in this activity. Early promotion of the silo was carried on by the *Ohio Farmer*, whose "silo convention" in 1889 was a unique event.

"The farm press has, further, sponsored agricultural colleges; meat inspection; the use of modern household devices in farm homes; police regulations regarding fertilizers, feedstuffs, and seeds; railroad rate regulation; rural credits; traveling libraries; co-operative marketing movements; and numerous other matters of special interest to the farmer."

CO-OPERATION WITH FRANCE

LIBRARY PROJECTS deserving of study because equally useful to French and American libraries are considered by M. Pierre Roland-Marcel, administrateur-générale of the Bibliothèque Nationale, in the closing pages of his detailed study of large American public and university libraries and American library history in general in *La Revue de Paris* for July 15 ("La Bibliothèque aux Etats-Unis," 35:372-391, 1928). The much-discussed question of completing the printed catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale comes next to a suggestion that the organization of exhibits of diversified works would acquaint the peoples of each country with little-known factors in the progress of their respective civilizations. Regular exchange of unused duplicates would supply French libraries with the new foreign publications which insufficient funds prevent their acquiring. Many American libraries would greatly appreciate the publishing of facsimiles of rare books which are now unrepresented in their collections. The exchange of French and American librarians from time to time would do much to assure the interpenetration of the two library fields and would facilitate certain necessary agreements.

Certain welcome suggestions of M. Roland-Marcel supplement the terms of high praise which he employs in writing of the typical well-administered American library. He points out the desirability of reducing expenditures on certain types of heavy equipment, the upkeep of which may uselessly overweight the library budget in times of less prosperity; the formation of a new category of higher-salaried and more intensively trained men and women assistants, to permit economies in the number of employees; a campaign of education among college students to give them a taste for reading their own privately-owned books; and impressing on young librarians that technique alone is not the sole aim and end of their profession.

RECENT BOOKS FOR BOYS

Titles suggested for Addition to a Military Academy Library

SELECTED BY GEORGE REDDICK

As the title indicates, this bibliography is not in any sense a basic list, but is intended to be used as a possible purchase list by the librarian of a particular type of school. It can be used to advantage by any boys' boarding school or any library contemplating additions that will be of interest to older boys and young men.

This list does not contain works on military science, tactics, signal work, radio or other subjects related to the military department, as these books are chosen by the professor of military science and tactics.

For a similar reason, no related readings in any of the academic departments are included, as the selection of these books is made by the head master after consultation with the heads of the departments.

In the field of athletics, stress has been placed on the records, training, technique and prominent figures in the world of sport. Stories about sport have been classed with general fiction.

Present popular interest seems to be centered in the field of aeronautics. Almost every boy, and his father, is a reader of books on flight and most of them are potential mechanics, pilots, builders, engineers or stock holders in flying fields or air transportation lines. Under the heading "Conquest of the Air" will be found a group of titles telling of the men who have accomplished things in this line and a second group dealing with the engineering, building and commercial phases of aviation. The popular interest in aviation has led to an expansion far beyond the scope of this bibliography.

The revival of interest in outdoor life and the use of the automobile for touring has made a trip to the Pacific coast an ordinary thing for a great number of people and this has some bearing on the recent appearance of a number of good books dealing with persons, places and history of the west and the southwest. All these, regardless of form, have been grouped under the unconventional heading, "The Great Southwest." The tourist will add much of profit and pleasure to his trip if he will read these before he leaves home.

With but very few exceptions these selections have been made after an examination and in all cases the prices have been verified.

ATHLETIC GAMES AND SPORTS

Barry, J. M. *Basket Ball: Individual Play and Team Play.* Iowa City: Cleo Pub. Co., 1926. $3.

Expert instruction by the head basket ball coach of the University of Iowa.

Charnley, M. V., *ed. Secrets of Base Ball Told by Big League Players.* Appleton, 1917. $3.

Hornsby, Collins, Traynor, Speaker, Gehrig, Sisler, Harnett and Peckinpaugh are the players who tell these stories.

Chicago Tribune. *Sports Almanac.* 1927. 50c.

An encyclopedia of sport and sport records, written and compiled by the sports staff of the *Tribune.*

—— *Tribune Scrap Book.* 1927. 75c.

Stories about Helen Wills, football victories, fights, Olympic stars, etc., from the pens of such well known sport writers as Eckersall, Pegler, Vaughn, Lane, and Harvey Woodruff.

Johnson, Alexander. *Ten—and Out!* Washburn, 1928. $3.50.

The fighting game traced from antiquity to the present time. A story of boxing told by one of its friends.

Jones, "Bobby." (Robert Tyre Jones). *Down the Fairway.* Minton Balch, 1927. $3.

This golf hero's own story told well and illustrated in such a way as to be useful to the golf enthusiast who wishes to improve.

Jones, T. E. *Track and Field.* Scribner, 1925. $2.

Principles and details of training by the physical director of the University of Wisconsin.

Milwaukee Journal. *World Sport Record Book.* 1928. 25c.

This is a small, easily consulted book of sport records.

Powel, Harford, Jr. *Walter Camp.* Little, 1926. $1.50.

The life of the father of American football and the history of the game.

Roper, W. W. *Football Today and Tomorrow.* Duffield, 1926. $2.50.

This work by the wily coach of Princeton, who knows as much football as any living man, deals with football today, tomorrow and yesterday and goes into the psychology of the game. The chapter on "What's Wrong with Professional Football?" is revealing.

Ruth, G. H. *Babe Ruth's Book.* Putnam, 1928. $2.50.

The "King of Swat" tells his own story and explains how he puts them over the fence.

Scholz, J. V. *Split Seconds.* Morrow, 1927. $2.

Technical instruction in story form by Olympic champion of 1924 in these tales of the cinder track.

Stagg, A. A. *Touchdown.* Longmans, 1927. $2.50.

A football story by Chicago's "grand old man," the dean of American coaches.

Weyand, A. M. *American Football.* Appleton, 1926. $2.25.

History of football and the American game and its development.

Wills, Helen. *Tennis.* Scribner, 1928. $2.50.
The explanation of the principles of the game, glimpses of famous players and matches on two continents, make this a work of interest to the player of the game and to the gallery. Illustrations add to the value of the work.

BOOKS ABOUT BOOKS

Cruse, Mrs. A. *Shaping of English Literature:* and Reader's share in the development of its forms. Crowell, 1927. $3.50.
The history of English literature from a new standpoint. Valuable for supplementary reading in school and college courses in English.

Erskine, John. *The Delight of Great Books.* Bobbs, 1928. $2.50.
Altho the first edition of this book was published in 1916 it is in such demand that a new edition became a necessity. It is a critical examination of books from Chaucer to Lord Dunsany.

Orcutt, W. D. *In Quest of the Perfect Book.* Little, 1926. $5.
Deals with the aesthetic side of bookmaking. The book is a beautiful example of the printing art. Its appeal is to the book collector and the lover of literature alike and it is entertainingly written.

—— *Kingdom of Books.* Little, 1927. $5.
Really a continuation of the book listed above. Reminiscences of a book collector which deals with the history of printing, illustrations, decorations, and beautiful bindings. Printing as an art before it became a craft.

Rosenbach, A. S. W. *Books and Bidders.* Little, 1927. $5.
A series of delightful reminiscences, a detective story and a dictionary of book collecting all in one.

CONQUEST OF THE AIR

THE MEN

Arnold, H. A. *Airmen and Aircraft.* Ronald, 1926. $3.50.
Round the world flight of the U. S. Army service.

Byrd, R. E. *Skyward.* Putnam, 1928. $3.50.
Commander Byrd's own story of his recent polar flight.

Chamberlin, C. C. *Record Flights.* Dorrance, 1928. $2.50.
A companion story to Colonel Lindbergh's *We.*

Crump, Irving. *The Boy's Book of Airmen.* Dodd, 1927. $2.
Altho this title sounds like a juvenile book, these stories of Lindbergh, Chamberlin, Byrd, Maitland and others will be read with interest by men and boys alike.

Curtiss, G. H. *The Curtiss Aviation Book.* Stokes, 1912. $1.
This book is rather old for this list, but it is largely biographical and it contains a history of the development of aviation. It is included because it gives some facts that the builder of experimental airplanes needs to know.

Fife, G. B. *The Lone Eagle.* Burt, 1927. 75c.
This is a good inexpensive biography of Colonel Lindbergh.

Fraser, C. C. *Heroes of the Air.* Crowell, 1926. $1.50.
A book for the average man or boy. A story of real adventure, enlivened by 27 photographic illustrations which show the marvellous things man has done in the air. A new edition with stories of Lindbergh, Chamberlin, and Byrd is now ready.

Grider, J. W. *War Birds.* Doran, 1927. $3.50.
A personal recollection book of the "war in the raw" type with a sustained interest. Clayton Knight's bold illustrations add to its value.

Hoare, Sir S. J. G. *India by Air.* Longmans, 1927. $2.50.
A narrative of the first flight over what later became the imperial airline. The book is well illustrated and has maps.

Jacobs, A. M. *Knights of the Wing.* Century, 1928. $2.
Written by a member of the Wright Field staff who had access to a mass of material and had the ability to pick out and construct a picture of the growth from fragile wings to substantial achievement.

Lindbergh, C. A. *We.* Putnam, 1927. $2.
"This straightforward story of achievement as a result of concentrated effort is worth every boy's reading." *Wis. Lib. Bull.*

Springs, E. W. *Nocturne Militaire.* 1927. Doran, 1927. $2.50.
A breezy story of the American aviator in his lighter moments.

Thomas, Lowell. *European Skyways.* Houghton, 1927.
Twenty-five thousand miles in the air by the author of *With Lawrence in Arabia.* Profusely illustrated with photographs taken from the air.

West, J. E. *The Lone Scout of the Sky: the Story of Charles A. Lindbergh.* New York: Boy Scouts of America, 1927. $1.
The life, schooling and technical training as a preparation for his success. Contains detailed plan of a flying model of "The Spirit of St. Louis" and also has aeronautical glossary.

Wortley, R. S. *Letters from a Flying Officer.* Oxford University Press, 1928. $2.50.
The history of the flying corps in action. Interesting as a novel.

THE MECHANICS AND SCIENCE OF FLIGHT

Brockett, Paul. *Bibliography of Aeronautics.* Smithsonian Institution, 1910. $2.25.
Titles of 13,500 books, pamphlets, and indexed articles in nearly two hundred periodicals.

Aircraft Yearbook. New York: Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, 1928. $5.25.
The story of the world's aeronautics brought up to date. Contains 100 illustrations, designs, maps and diagrams.

Blakemore, T. L. *Pressure Airships.* Ronald, 1927.
A good work for this type of aircraft.

Burgess, C. P. *Airship Design.* Ronald, 1927. $9.
Working plans. For the engineer.

Chandler, C. DeF. *Balloon and Airship Gases.* Ronald, 1926. $4.
Hydrogen and helium production processes;

compression and storage of gases; physics of gases.

Collins, F. A. *Boy's Book of Model Aeroplanes.* Century, 1921. $2.

"Clearly written directions for the construction and flying of model aeroplanes, rules for conducting contests and amply supplied with illustrations and diagrams." Just the book for a model airplane club.

Colvin, F. H. *Aircraft Handbook.* McGraw-Hill, 1921. $4.

Construction and care of planes, motors and instruments. A 415 page handbook with numerous illustrations and intended for mechanics at a flying field.

Duke, D. G. *Airports and Airways.* Ronald, 1927. $5.

Cost, operation and maintenance.

Eaton, N. H. *Aerial Navigation and Navigating Instruments.* Washington: Supt. of Docs., 1910. 10c. (U. S. Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. *Report* No. 131.)

—— *Aircraft Instruments.* Ronald, 1928. $5.

This is the work of seven members of the Aeronautic Instrument Section of the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

Gregg, W. R. *Aeronautical Meteorology.* Ronald, 1925. $2.50.

—— *Meteorological Conditions Along Airways.* Washington: Supt. of Docs., 1926. 10c. (U. S. Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. *Report* No. 245.)

Hearne, R. P. *Zeppelins and Super-Zeppelins.* Lane, 1916. $1.

—— *Airships in Peace and War.* Lane, 1910. $3.50.

This is a second edition of *Aerial Warfare.*

Jones, E. E. "Aircraft Engines." Ronald, 1926. $4.25.

This is found in part one of *Aircraft Power Plants.*

Judge, A. W. *Design of Aeroplanes.* Macmillan, 1917. $5.

A technical revision of a first edition of this same title. Designed for advanced students and builders.

—— *Handbook of Modern Aeronautics.* Appleton, 1919. $7.50.

A reference work for manufacturers, designers and students.

Kennedy, T. H. *Introduction to the Economics of Air Transportation.* Macmillan, 1924. $2.

The commercial and economic side of aviation. Discusses the U. S. mail air service and European air transportation. With illustrations, maps, and cost tables.

Lehman, Ernst. *The Zeppelins.* Sears, 1926. $2.

Traces the development of the airship.

Pagé, V. W. *Modern Aircraft.* Henley, 1927. $5.

This is the latest and most complete treatise for students of aircraft on the subject of aeronautical engineering.

Saunders, J. M. *Wings.* Grosset, 1927. 75c.

A good cheap edition of the story of aviation.

Spraight, J. M. *Beginnings of Organized Air Power.* Longmans, 1927. $2.

Historical account of the creation of the air organizations of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States.

The Story of the Airship. Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., 1926.

An illustrated sixteen-page pamphlet on the history, development, and potentialities of the airship. Edited by the publicity department and giving in condensed form just what most people want to know on that subject. Free on request.

Thompson of Cardington, C. B. T. *Airports and Problems.* Doran, 1927. $2.50.

Lord Thompson's survey of the whole field of aviation and a consideration of the terrors of air war.

U. S. Department of Commerce. *Civil Aviation.* McGraw-Hill, 1926. $2.50.

A report by the Joint Committee on Civil Aviation of the U. S. Department of Commerce and the American Engineering Council. Presents facts and recommendations for the promotion of unsubsidized commercial aviation enterprises.

Upson, R. H. *Free and Captive Balloons.* Ronald, 1926. $6.

Fabrics for gas envelopes.

Vivian, E. C. H. *History of Aeronautics.* Harcourt, 1921. $5.

Contains considerable material on aeroplane design.

Warner, E. P. *Wing Spar Stress Charts and Wing Truss Proportions.* Washington: Supt. of Doc., 1925. 10c. (Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. *Report.* No. 214.)

—— *Aerostatics.* Ronald, 1926. $3.25.

Technical and designed for the engineer and the aviator.

FICTION

GENERAL

Barbour, R. H. *The Long Pass.* Appleton, 1927. $1.75.

A good football story, light and entertaining.

—— *Lovell Leads Off.* Appleton, 1927. $1.75.

A baseball story which is easy to read and holds the interest. These are two juvenile books that will be enjoyed by the fans.

Belloc, Hilaire. *The Haunted House.* Harper, 1928. $2.

Almost a farce and almost a mystery story with clever drawings by Chesterton. A lively American girl assists a young English squire to gain posession of his patrimony.

Bindloss, Harold. *Dark Road.* Stokes, 1927. $2.

A fictional travel and adventure story of the Caribbean with a revolution for a background.

Cannon, C. J. *Red Rust.* Little, 1927. $2.50.

A novel of the pioneers of the northwest. A great character is depicted in Matts Swenson.

Cohen, O. R. *Florian Slappey Goes Abroad.* Little, 1928. $2.

Cohen's Birmingham negroes are funny in their native town and still funnier away from home.

Drake, H. B. *Cursed Be the Treasure.* Macy-Masius, 1928. $2.

For those who enjoyed *Treasure Island.*

Farnol, Jeffrey. *The Quest of Youth.* Little, 1927. $2.50.

The always-a-favorite Farnol has this time written about 19th century England. A weary man of the world encounters adventure while in search of youth.

Hurst, Fannie. *A President is Born.* Harper, 1927. $2.50.

Critics say that this is the best thing she has done. Bek Wilson is a wonderful character.

Kyne, P. B. *Valley of Giants.* Grosset, 1927. 75c.

This is a great favorite with boys and men.

Masefield, John. *The Midnight Folk.* Macmillan, 1927. $2.50.

This fantasy was ostensibly written for children, but its quaint humor and its pirates, smugglers, buried treasure, witches and mermaids give it a strong appeal to adults.

Masters, E. L. *Kit O'Brien.* Boni, 1927. $2.50.

This book is a direct opposite of the one above in that it was written for adults but, with its "Huck Finn" appeal, it is very popular with boys and young men.

Oemler, M. C. *Sheaves; a Comedy of Manners.* Century, 1928. $2.

This book is remotely similar to *Father and the Boys* and if you liked that you will be pleased with this.

Pertwee, Roland. Gentlemen March. Houghton, 1927. $2.50.

A *Beau Geste* like story of romantic adventure.

Sabatini, Rafael. *The Nuptials of Corbal.* Houghton, 1927. $2.50.

The always popular Sabatini has given the young lover of adventure a rare treat in this novel.

Train, Arthur. *When Tutt Meets Tutt.* Scribner, 1927. $2.

A case of When Greek Meets Greek. Five new cases interestingly handled.

Wilson, A. F. *Pok o' Moonshine.* Dodd, 1927. $2.

An entertaining story of a city boy who spends a year on the farm and falls in love with the vicar's daughter, just as his aunt thought he would.

ANIMAL STORIES

Bartlett, A. S. *The Sea Dog.* Wilde, 1927. $1.50.

This is a combination of a dog story with a sea story and is quite entertaining.

Gorges, Raymond. *Ernest Harold Baynes.* Houghton, 1928. $4.

This is really a biography but it can be placed with animal stories. All who are interested in wild life will enjoy these stories in the life of this lover of wild animals.

Gray, C. W., *ed.* "*Dawgs*": an anthology of stories about them. Holt, 1928. $2.50.

A collection of meritorious dog stories by Don Marquis, Brand, Tarkington, Terhune, O. Henry and others.

——"*Hosses.*" Holt, 1927. $2.50.

A companion volume about horses containing some stories by Comfort, Zane Grey, Donn Byrne, Thompson-Seton and others.

Kyne, P. B. *They Also Serve.* Cosmopolitan, 1927. $2.

A horse story and a war story combined. The world war from a horse's standpoint.

Marsh, George. *Flash, the Lead Dog.* Penn, 1927. $2.50.

A triumph in dog stories with exciting adventure in the Arctic region. The illustrations by Charles Livingston Bull add to the value of the book.

Scoville, Samuel, Jr. *Lords of the Wild.* Morrow, 1928. $2.

Thirteen stories of wild folk, which combine thrills with fact.

Terhune, A. P. *The Luck of the Laird.* Harper, 1927. $2.

An excellent dog story with a touch of romance.

MYSTERY AND DETECTIVE STORIES

Bacon, J. D. *Medusa's Head.* Appleton, 1926. $1.25.

A good light mystery story for an idle evening.

Balfour, Hearnden. *A Gentleman From Texas.* Houghton, 1927. $2.

A mystery story that is full of humor.

Dilnot, George. *The Crook's Game.* Houghton, 1927. $2.

A Scotland Yard detective story.

Hart, F. N. *The Bellamy Trial.* Doubleday, 1927. $2.

A mystery story that is different in that there is no detective in it. The story is unfolded at the trial thru the acumen of a reporter and a girl.

Mason, A. E. W. *No Other Tiger.* Doran, 1927. $2.

A mystery story with not too much of horror in it.

Phillpotts, Eden. *The Jury.* Macmillan, 1927. $2.

An ingenious variant of the usual mystery story, containing a veiled attack on the jury system.

Priestley, J. B. *The Old Dark House.* Harper, 1928. $2.

A mystery story involving five strangers cut off from the rest of the world by terror.

Van Dine, S. S., *pseud.* *The Greene Murder Case.* Scribner, 1928. $2.

Another Philo Vance investigation. Uniform with *The Benson Murder Case* and *The Canary Murder Case.*

Walling, R. A. J. *That Dinner at Bardolph's.* Morrow, 1928. $2.

A swift moving mystery story with not a dull moment in it.

Walpole, Hugh. *Wintersmoon.* Doubleday, 1928. $2.

There is a boy in this book that will interest you. A wonderful character delineation.

Wells, Carolyn. *Where's Emily?* Lippincott, 1927. $2.

A Fleming Stone mystery story.

SEA STORIES

Chatterton, E. K. *The Brotherhood of the Sea.* Longmans, 1927. $3.50.

A thrilling sea story of wonderful power.

McFarland, Raymond. *The Sea Panther.* Stokes, 1928. $2.

Historical romance with the taking of Louisburg, a Yankee captain, a spirited French girl for the heroine, and an unusual pirate to give zest to the tale.

McIntyre, J. T. *Stained Sails.* Stokes, 1928. $2.

A story of the old time water front of the days long past. John Paul Jones plays a part in the story.

Meigs, Cornelia. *The Trade Winds.* Little, 1927. $2.

A rattling good tale of seafaring days before the Revolution. This is a well told story for men and boys.

Loomis, A. F. *Sea Legs.* Appleton, 1927. $2.

A modern sea story that is unique in conception. It is an adventure story and at the same time it is an authoritative manual of small boat sailing by an expert amateur yachtsman.

THE GREAT SOUTHWEST

Bell, Horace. *Reminiscences of a Ranger:* or Early times in Southern California. Santa Barbara: Wallace Hebbard, 1927. $3.

A new illustrated edition of a book long out of print just when popular reading interest is looking to the great southwest.

Bennett, Estelline. *Old Deadwood Days.* Sears, 1928. $3.

The impressions and recollections of the little daughter of the men "who brought the law to Deadwood." A record of a noisy page in history of the wild west and as interesting as a dime novel. The little girl's recollection of her meeting with Calamity Jane throws a light on the queer contrasts in the mental make-up of this notorious character.

Burns, W. N. *The Saga of Billy the Kid.* Doubleday, 1926. $2.50.

The true story of the making of this historical gunman who, had he lived later, would no doubt have been a York or a Rickenbacker.

Burt, M. S. *Diary of a Dude-Wrangler.* Scribner, 1924. $3.

A humorous and spirited account of the establishment of the author's "dude-ranch" in Wyoming and of life there.

Cather, Willa. *Death Comes for the Archbishop.* Knopf, 1927. $2.50.

An interesting story of old Santa Fé, Albuquerque, Taos, Laguna, Acoma, the Indian country of Arizona and New Mexico, mission days and Indian life.

Creel, George. *Sam Houston: Colossus in Buckskin.* Century, 1928. $3.

A graphic bringing to life of this American pioneer.

Grey, Zane. *Rainbow Trail.* Doran, 1912. 75 c.

Should be read after Kluckhohn's *To the Foot of the Rainbow,* for the description of the wonderful natural curiosity from which they both take their name.

Hildrup, J. S. *Missions of California and the Old Southwest.* McClurg, 1925. $2.75.

Descriptions and historical accounts of the Spanish missions in California, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Jackson, H. H. *Ramona.* Little, 1900. $1.50.

As the traveller follows El Camilo Real, with its road signs of mission bells, he will be reminded of Ramona all the way from Camulos Rancho to San Diego.

Kluckhohn, Clyde. *To the Foot of the Rainbow.* Century, 1927. $3.50.

A University of Wisconsin man's three thousand miles on horseback thru the southwest, visiting Grand Canyon, Painted Desert, Petrified Forest, and the Rainbow Bridge. Also contains interesting observations of the Navajo and Hopi Indians and describes some of the interesting religious ceremonies he was permitted to witness.

Kolb, E. L. *Through the Grand Canyon from Wyoming to Mexico.* Macmillan, 1926. $5.

A modest narrative of a dangerous row-boat trip down the Colorado River. Profusely illustrated. While at the Grand Canyon the visitor can visit Mr. Kolb's studio and hear him tell his story and view the original pictures reproduced in the book.

Kyne, P. B. *Pride of Palomar.* Grosset, 1921. 75 c.

A late inexpensive edition of an old title inserted here for the benefit of the tourist. The Palomar Ranch, the home of Don Mike, is the Guajome Ranch, the home of Ramona. This ranch can be reached by a short drive from the Mission San Luis Rey.

Meigs, Cornelia. *As the Crow Flies.* Macmillan, 1927. $1.75.

Based on the explorations of the discoverer of Pike's Peak.

Raine, W. McL. *Colorado.* Doubleday, 1928. $2.

An epic story of the birth of Colorado and a notable edition to the real history of the west.

Van De Water, F. F. *The Family Flivvers to 'Frisco.* Appleton, 1927. $2.

A practical handbook on camping and travel as well as an entertaining story. Tells amusingly and usefully about food and raiment, camp craft, road liars, hoboes and other pests as well as the joys of camping. The end papers show the route followed from New York to San Francisco. This story originally appeared in the *Ladies' Home Journal.*

Vestal, Stanley. *Kit Carson: The Happy Warrior of the Old West.* Houghton, 1928. $3.50.

One of the most entertaining biographies that has appeared for some time. Filled with wit and humor.

White, O. P. *Trigger Fingers.* Putnam, 1927. $2.

Texas in the making. A story of men who fought hard face to face with their enemies and had to have war for their outlet of daring restlessness even if they had to make it.

Zora, Lucia. *Sawdust and Solitude.* Little, 1928. $2.50.

A story of pioneering in Colorado combined with a story of the circus and told by a woman.

INDIANS

Beston, H. *Sons of Kai: The Story the Indian Told.* Macmillan, 1926. $1.

A story of two Navajo Indian boys.

Marquis, J. B. *Memoirs of a White Crow Indian.* Century, 1928. $3.

The story of a white man who has lived with the Crows for over a half century. Well illustrated.

Robertson, F. C. *On Trail of Chief Joseph.* Appleton, 1927. $1.75.

A boy and an old prospector have thrilling adventures and encounters with the Bannocks and Shoshones. A thrilling Indian story of the northwest.

Sullivan, Alan. *Brother Blackfoot.* Century, 1928. $1.75.

A venturesome boy and the Montana Indians are the ingredients for this tale of exciting experiences.

Standing Bear, Luther. *My People of the Sioux.* Houghton, 1928. $4.

This story was instantly popular when it made its appearance in the west. It is Chief Standing Bear's own story, edited by A. E. Bromstone and with an introduction by William S. Hart.

INTERESTING LIVES

Arliss, George. *Up the Years from Bloomsbury.* Little, 1927. $4.

An anecdote of actor folk, rich in humor, wit and irony.

Bolitho, William, *pseud. Italy under Mussolini.* Macmillan, 1926. $1.50.

Biographical and political. The author tries to be fair while treating Mussolini as a polished boss and fascism as a doctrineless organization of tyranny.

Firestone, H. S. *Men and Rubber.* Doubleday, 1926. $3.50.

The president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. and Samuel Crowther tell of the men in the rubber and automobile businesses.

Dennis, A. L. P. *Adventures in American Diplomacy.* Dutton, 1928. $4.50.

From the state papers and the private papers of Roosevelt, Olney, Hay, Root, and others.

Foy, Eddie. *Clowning Through Life.* Dutton, 1928. $2.

The recent death of this famous fun maker makes this book of interest at this time.

Hammond, J. W. *A Magician of Science.* Century, 1926. $1.75.

A simply written biography of Charles Proteus Steinmetz, the man who startled the world with his discoveries and never drew a salary.

Hapgood, Norman. *Up From the City Streets:* a biographical study of contemporary politics. Harcourt, 1927. $2.

A startling picture of Governor Smith which will be heartily approved or bitterly criticized according to the bias of the reader.

Ivans, L. S., *and* A. E. Whinship. *Fifty Famous Farmers.* Macmillan, 1924. $2.

Biographical sketches and portraits of farmer inventors, soil experts, plant wizards and secretaries of agriculture.

Jensen, C. C. *An American Saga.* Little, 1927. $2.

One of the most startling books of this sort —the immigrant in America.

Johnson, G. W. *Andrew Jackson: an Epic in Homespun.* Minton Balch, 1928. $3.50.

A strong man contending with strong men with an empire as the stake in the game. The portraits, maps and illustrations add to the worth of the book.

Kellock, Harold. *Parson Weems of the Cherry Tree:* being a short account of the eventful life of Reverend M. L. Weems, author of many books and tracts, itinerant pedlar of divers volumes of merit; preacher of vigor and much renown and first biographer of G. Washington. Century, 1928. $2.

The title, which is a parody of some of the Weems titles, is a sufficient indication of the book. The republication of his life of Washington is the excuse for the publication of this book.

Lardner, Ring. *Story of a Wonder Man;* being the autobiography of Ring Lardner. Scribner, 1927. $1.75.

More sheer nonsense, a satire on modern biography and modern times.

Mason, R. L. *Lure of the Great Smokies.* Houghton, 1927. $4.

Anecdote, biography, description and history, with photographs of the scenes and some of the persons described make up a saga of the Carolina-Tennessee mountains.

Moran, J. F. *American Presidents.* Crowell, 1928. $2.50.

The individuality of each and his contribution to American progress. After reading this take up Seitz's *Also Rans.*

Sandburg, Carl. *Abraham Lincoln.* Harcourt, 1927. $3.

The one volume Book of the Month Club edition of this work is now out of print. Another edition in two volumes costs $10.

Seitz, D. C. *Also Rans:* Great men who have missed the presidential goal. Crowell, 1928. $3.50.

Biographical sketches and portraits of Burr, Crawford, Calhoun, Clay, Cass, Webster, Scott, Frémont, Douglas, Seward, McClellan, Seymour, Greeley, Tilden, Hancock, Blaine, Butler, and Bryan.

Sousa, J. P. *Marching Along.* Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint, 1927. $5.

An autobiography containing sketches and reminiscences of men and women, music, and army, navy and marine corps bands.

Scott, H. L. *Some Memories of a Soldier.* Century, 1928. $5.

No man in the U. S. Army has had a more varied experience than General Scott and this book will take high rank as a brilliant and distinguished military autobiography.

Stoddard, H. L. *As I Knew Them: From Grant to Coolidge.* Harper, 1927. $5.

An outstanding book of reminiscences by a former editor of the New York *Evening Mail.*

Sullivan, O. M. *The Empire Builder.* Century, 1928. $2.

The story of James J. Hill, told by one of his employees who was an eye witness to the struggles and conquests of this giant of the railroad builders.

Thomas, Lowell. *The Boy's Life of Colonel Lawrence.* Century, 1928. $2.

This story, written expressly for American boys, has more thrills in it than could be compressed into several volumes of adventure stories.

Turnbull, A. D. *John Stevens: an American Record.* Century, 1928. $3.

The story of a leading American engineer who built the first screw propeller, the first steamboat and the first iron-clad, contrary to popular belief.

Weems, M. L. *A History of the Life and Death, Virtues and Exploits of General George Washington.* By Parson Weems. Macy, 1928. $2.

A reprint of the first, most popular and least critical of the biographies of Washington.

OURSELVES AND OUR PROBLEMS

Halle, R. S. *Which College?* Macmillan, 1928. $2.

Which college, if any and why? Valuable hints in the consideration of these questions.

Hamilton, A. E. *This Smoking World.* Century, 1927. $2.50.

An impartial study of tobacco smoking,—historical, biological and medical.

Dorsey, G. A. *Why We Behave Like Human Beings.* Harper, 1927. $3.50.

Some physiology, some psychology, some evolution and several more things about habits and instincts, appetites and emotions of us human beings, all told in an easily readable style.

Houser, J. D. *What the Employer Thinks.* Harvard University Press, 1927. $2.50.

This book was written for the employer but the personnel man can learn a great deal from it.

Kopeloff, Nicholas. *Why Infections? in Teeth, Tonsils or Other Organs.* Knopf, 1927. $2.

Shall we take them out or leave them in? A discussion of all the fashionable causes for operations.

Toland, E. D. *Choosing the Right Career.* Appleton, 1925. $1.50.

This book by the master of St. Paul's, Concord, with an introduction by Charles Schwab is "addressed to a rather selected group of young men planning to go to college and largely those of independent means." He outlines the advantages and disadvantages of nineteen different callings.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

Barton, Bruce. *The Book Nobody Knows.* Bobbs, 1926. $2.

The Bible by a man who has studied it from his infancy.

—— *The Man Nobody Knows.* Bobbs, 1927. $2.

Jesus thru the eyes of an advertising man.

Royden, A. M. *I Believe in God.* Harper, 1927. $2.

A clear concept of the Christian doctrine freed from technicalities.

Downey, June. *Kingdom of the Mind.* Macmillan. $1.

A very readable book on psychology written for high school students. How fast can I read to myself? How fast can I think? How fast can I talk? Interesting experiments with the eyes, ears and mind.

Durant, Will. *The Story of Philosophy.* Simon, 1926. $5.

Philosophy made understandable to the layman and the beginner.

Overstreet, H. A. *About Ourselves: Psychology for Normal People.* Norton, 1927. $3.

So much modern thought is given to abnormalities that this study of normal people is refreshing.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE

Beebe, William. *Edge of the Jungle.* Garden City Pub. Co. $1.

—— *Jungle Days.* Garden City Pub. Co. $1.

Two older books which have lately appeared in cheap editions. They deal with the romantic and travel side of scientific expeditions and while they are classed as science books they can also be placed with this group.

Bell, Archie. *The Spell of the Caribbean Islands.* Page, 1926. $2.

One of the Spell of China, Spell of Egypt, Spell of the Holy Land, etc. series.

Bradley, M. H. *Alice in Jungleland.* Appleton, 1927. $2.

A little girl goes into the jungle with her explorer parents.

Candee, H. C. *New Journeys in Old Asia.* Little, 1927. $4.

A wonderfully told tale and an excellently printed book.

Casey, R. J. *Baghdad and Points East.* Sears, 1928. $5.

A rollicking tale of travel in the far east.

Digby, Bassett. *Tigers, Gold and Witch Doctors.* Harcourt, 1928. $3.50.

The title might bring up pictures of India or Africa but the story is one of travel and adventure in Siberia.

Enders, E. C. *Temple Bells and Silver Sails.* Appleton, 1925. $3.50.

A well written and beautifully illustrated book of travels and impressions of China.

Etherton, P. J. *The Crisis in China.* Little, 1927. $3.50.

A British officer, diplomat and judge sums up the possibilities and probabilities in the East.

Franck, H. A. *Wanderings in Northern China.* Century, 1926. $3.

Adventures in China and Corea.

Gay, H. W. *Strenuous Italy.* Houghton, 1927. $3.

Description of travels and places in Italy. The book also touches upon the national characteristics of its people.

Gosling, Mrs. F. M. *The Lure of the English Cathedrals.* Little, 1927. $2.

This is one of the "Lure" books and will be liked by the lover of old places, historical scenes and ecclesiastical architecture.

Greenbie, Sidney. *The Pacific Triangle.* Century, 1921. $3.

A 20,000-mile journey on the Pacific, touching America, Australia and Asia and giving historical approach to the Pacific races.

Garsten, Crosbie. *The Dragon and the Lotus.* Stokes, 1927. $2.50.

A rather humorous account of travel in Honolulu, Japan, China and Indo-China.

Halliburton, Richard. *The Glorious Adventure.* Bobbs, 1926. $5.

A most astounding story, and everything the author did measures up to the title.

Hopkins, R. J. *Old English Mills and Inns.* Stokes, 1927. $4.

A guide book of England and just the thing for the lover of old places and out of the way spots.

Horn, A. A. *Trader Horn.* Simon, 1927. $4.

A whirlwind of approval greeted this book.

Johnson, Martin. *Safari: a Saga of the African Blue.* Putnam, 1927. $5.

The story of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's thousand ring circus thru the big game country, superbly illustrated with the pictures of more lions than you will see in a zoo.

Kitchin, K. K. *Pleasure if Possible.* New York: Henkle, 1928. $2.50.

An engaging account of impressions gained by fifteen years of travel. The preface is by Will Rogers and the illustrations by Herb Roth, so that one can judge for one's self just how serious it is.

Laughlin, C. E. *So You're Going to France!* Houghton, 1927. $3.

A guide book most cleverly written.

Leys, J. F. *After you, Magellan!* Century, 1927. $4.

Two college men, shortly after graduation, by working their way race each other round the world in opposite directions.

MacMillan, D. B. *Etah and Beyond.* Houghton, 1927. $5.

Commander MacMillan's own story of his recent Bowdoin polar expedition.

Marble, F. E. *Round the World Travel Guide.* Harper, 1925. $2.

A good book for any one who is planning a trip abroad. It tells where to go, what to see and what to pay.

Marsh, J. R. *The Charm of the Middle Kingdom.* Little, 1922. $5.

A good story of a young man's adventures.

Parlette, Ralph. *A Globetrotter's Diary.* Chicago: Parlette and Padgett Co., 1927. $5.

This well known platform favorite has given us a book of humor and philosophy which approaches *Innocents Abroad.*

Treatt, S. H. *Cape to Cairo.* Little, 1927. $5.

Here is an automobile trip extraordinary. A well told and beautifully illustrated trip from one end of Africa to the other.

Vernon, Madeline. *Sands, Palms and Minarets.* Stokes, 1927. $4.50.

Travel in north Africa. Chatty, informal, well illustrated and pleasantly told.

Walden, A. T. *A Dog-Puncher on the Yukon.* Houghton, 1928. $4.

Famous American dog driver writes of his thrilling adventures in the Klondyke during the gold rush.

THE WORLD WAR

Casey, Robert. *The Cannoneers have Hairy Ears.* Sears, 1927. $2.50.

This story was published anonymously. It is a newspaper man's story of his experiences in the A. E. F.

Doty, B. J. *The Legion of the Damned.* Century, 1928. $3.

An inside story of the French Foreign Legion. Not all pleasant reading but supposed to be a true account.

Jacks, J. V. *Service Record.* Scribner, 1928. $2.

The Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, and the Meuse-Argonne engagements told by an artilleryman.

Liggett, Hunter. *A. E. F. Ten Years Ago in France.* Dodd, 1928. $3.

Major-General Hunter Liggett, Commander of the 41st division, 1st. army corps, A.E.F.; 3d. army corps, A.E.F. tells the story of the great war. His descriptions of actual battles are most vivid.

Maugham, W. S. *Ashenden: or The British Agent.* Doubleday, 1928. $2.50.

The story of a secret service man who moved behind the lines and faced death in evening clothes.

Nason, Leonard. *Chevrons.* Doubleday, 1926. $2.

One of those stories of war in the raw which have become popular.

——— *Sergeant Eadie.* Doubleday, 1927. $2.

More of the inimitable Eadie and another page from the actual history of the A.E.F.

——— *Three Lights From a Match.* Doran, 1927. $1.

Another of the *What Price Glory* and *The Big Parade* type.

Roosevelt, Theodore. *Rank and File.* Scribner, 1927. $2.50.

Colonel Roosevelt writes these stories in a careful appreciative way and dedicates them to the memory of his brother Quentin who did not come back.

Thomas, Lowell. *Count Felix Von Luckner, "The Sea Devil."* Doubleday, 1928. $2.50.

This is a biography and a book of adventure.

Upson, W. H. *Me and Henry and the Artillery.* Doubleday, 1928. $2.

The bright side of the A.E.F. and a war story with many laughs in it.

The foregoing list was accepted as a requirement for the University of Wisconsin Library School Certificate in library science last June. The following sources were consulted.

CARD CATALOGS AND SHELVES. Wisconsin Free Library Commission Library School book selection shelves and shelf lists, and the catalogs and shelves of the Madison Free Public Library, the Wisconsin University Library, the Watertown Free Public Library, the Arabut Ludlow Memorial Library, and the Madison (Wis.) bookshops.

TRADE AND SELECTED AIDS. *Book Review Digest,* 1926-8. *A. L. A. Catalog,* 1912-27. *Wisconsin Library Bulletin,* 1926-28. *Publishers Trade List Annual,* 1927. *Cumulative Book Index Jan.* 1928-date. *New York Times Book Review. The Saturday Review of Literature.*

SPECIAL AIDS AND LISTS:—Blessing, Arthur R. Some Bibliographical Notes on Air-ships. Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. *Aeronautical check list.*

GOVERNMENT LIBRARY SALARIES

To the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Dr. Bowerman, in his recent article on library salaries in Washington, gives the experience of his own library as to staff turnover, as a result of better salaries due to the Reclassification Act of 1923, and ventures the opinion that a similar lack of turnover obtains in other government libraries in the District of Columbia. Dr. Bowerman is quite right. Tho my official connection with the Personnel Classification Board ended in June, 1924, with the going into effect of the Reclassification Act, I have since acted as a sort of unofficial adviser in library matters, and am therefore in a position to state positively that, omitting the factors of promotion, matrimony, retirement and death, professional staff turnover in government libraries has practically ceased to exist. Comment on the resulting increase in efficiency and *ésprit de corps* is of course unnecessary.

In connection with this I am reminded of a stand which the Government Librarians' Committee on Reclassification took for principle in its fight for professional recognition, which has turned out to be of financial benefit as well.

When I was detailed to the Personnel Classification Board to represent librarians (lawyers and engineers were the only other groups so represented) as a result of persuasion on the part of our Committee, practically the first major question calling for decision was as to whether we should sacrifice our fight for professional recognition, for the temporary advantage of slightly increased salaries. Under the original allocations, by which all but a handful of librarians had been placed in the clerical service, a certain grade of Library of Congress catalogers, called revisers, had been allocated to Clerical service 5, at $1860-$2400, (now $2000-$2500) corresponding to Professional 1, at the same salary. We at once decided to fight for Professional 2, $2100-$3000, for these catalogers. The Personnel Board countered with an offer to place them in Clerical 6, $2100-$2700. It will be noted that the Clerical service has intermediate grades, which start at the median of the next lower Professional grade, and end at the median of the next higher, and that, consequently a promotion of one Professional grade is equal to that of two Clerical grades, except in the very highest grades.

I immediately carried the question to our Committee for decision. As matters stood we had little chance for professional recognition anyway. Even if we finally persuaded the Personnel Classification Board to grant that recognition, they would almost certainly give us no higher than P. 1, or $1860-$2400 for these catalogers, whereas in the clerical service they were willing to compromise on Grade 6, at $2100-$2700. Should we accept the compromise, at the sacrifice of the principle for which we had been fighting, or should we continue our battle for professional recognition, even if we had to brave the wrath of the catalogers who might receive smaller salaries if we won?

Principle won, the compromise was rejected, and after a great deal of persuasion, the Personnel Classification Board tentatively agreed to place librarians in the Professional or Subprofessional services, even down to the lowliest stack boy—but left the Library of Congress catalogers above referred to in P. 1 at $1860-$2400, instead of Clerical 6, at $2100-$2700, seemingly a Pyrrhic victory for us.

It was only after four months of daily persuasion, backed by all the ammunition at our command, that the Personnel Classification Board finally agreed to our original proposal, to place these people in Professional 2, $2100-$2700. This was a complete victory for us—we got not only professional recognition, but materially increased salaries, since this victory in what we regarded as the key positions in the whole library service of course automatically raised other positions all along the line, above and below, until as Dr. Bowerman has stated, the original recommendations of the Government Librarians' Committee have eventually almost all been carried out to the letter.

I am commenting on this at some length because I believe there is a lesson in it for other librarians who in similar circumstances may be beguiled into an unfortunate compromise. An added increment in our own case is that we hold our heads up a little higher than formerly—for are we not members of a recognized profession?

MILES O. PRICE, *Librarian, Patent Office Scientific Library, Chairman, Government Librarians' Committee on Reclassification.*

LIBRARIANS who have read Professor Edward L. Thorndyke's study of adult learning summarized in part for the American Association for Adult Education at its Cleveland meeting last year (see LIBRARY JOURNAL 52:651, 1927) will read with interest his detailed and documented *Adult Learning*, written in co-operation with Drs. Elsie O. Bregman, J. Warren Tilton and Ella Woodyard of the Institute of Educational Research, Teachers' College, Columbia University. This work is published by the Macmillan Company, New York (cloth, 335 p., $2.25).

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

OCTOBER 15, 1928

THE extraordinary range of the American Library Association is well exemplified by the fact that there are now no less than sixty-three special committees ready to promote organization or give useful counsel or co-operation in as many fields of library endeavor. These not only deal with the several classes and specialties of libraries within our own country, but go further afield, as for instance thru the Committee on International Relations which links in with European progress and the Committee on Library Co-operation with the Hispanic Peoples which is of increasing service to Latin-American countries, many of which have shown cordial desire to avail themselves of its co-operation. These sixty-three committees do not, of course, include the larger activities of the Association covered by the special boards dealing with adult education and with training for librarianship or the general work of Headquarters itself, or the many periodical and other publications of the Association. There are probably no associations abroad, and few if any at home, which thus deal with so many features of their respective fields as does the A. L. A.

PERHAPS almost the only part of the earth not specifically covered by A. L. A. committees may be the Philippine Islands, as these are neither national nor international. We have not heard much about books and libraries there and the article by Señor Rodriguez in this issue should be the more welcome. Like all Spanish domains, past history dates back for centuries to the time when the libraries were largely documentary or clerical, and it has been a far cry for them to a modern library which endeavors to pattern American methods. The Philippine people have taken hold of their own problem with vigor and with promise of great future usefulness and our relation with them in this field has been one of friendly stimulus. As Señor Rodriguez points out, the Philippine Library and Museum already combines the functions of our Library of Congress with its legislative reference and other functions, and those of a municipal public library with branches and deposit stations, and it has the advantage of American training for more than one of its staff. Nevertheless the modern library will certainly be one of the benefits which the United States will leave behind when its pledge of independence for the Filipinos is finally realized, and with a good start it is to be hoped that progress may go on and that our adopted brethren overseas may keep pace with us at home in the matter of libraries as well as in other fields, and in that future, much earlier than three centuries hence, the national library of the Philippines will rank with those of our sister republics to the south.

EVEN before the seed sown by Mr. Borden in the fine opportunity given by the Geikwar of Baroda, for the development of a library system within his state, India had started on its own initiative in a public library movement which is having abundant fruitage. The All-India Library Association, to some extent the outgrowth of the nationalist spirit in India, includes now district associations and a considerable number of public libraries which have the modern idea as their motive and the fulfillment of library possibilities as their goal. The addresses at the recent meeting parallel very closely what might have been said at similar meetings in this country, and that these were made by natives of India tells in itself a great story. Much of the Chinese development has been directly of American inspiration, while Japan has looked rather to itself for its development. India, with the exception of Mr. Borden's work in Baroda and that of Mr. Dickinson in organizing the Punjaub libraries for the Indian Government, has not had from America such help as she has accorded to China, and its development is largely, as in the case of Japan, of indigenous character. This is wholesome, and it would be interesting to note in these three countries the lines of development both in parallel with and divergence from American methods and ideals.

WE think of children's libraries and work with children and Children's Book Week often, perhaps chiefly, in connection with younger boys and girls, and some of us are apt to overlook the important fact that there is an age both for boys and girls when they are leaving childhood and becoming men and women. This adolescent stage of course deals largely with adult literature, and the selection of recent books suggested for a boys' academy library printed in this number will be of use in selecting books for a school library of this type that especially refers to the needs of these later years.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

STEADY annual increase in books and their use is not regarded with the same gratification at the central building of the New York Public Library as at the forty-four branches. For the latter, it means a revival of interest on the part of readers discouraged by insufficient and unattractive book stock during the years when the city was not giving the library proper support. Last year's circulation of 10,277,766, a gain of 866,599 as compared with 1926, represented the first circulation of ten million since 1921. The nine sub-branches were so thoroly used as to bring some of them almost to the class of certain of the "minor" branches in point of circulation. For the central building, the daily average of eleven thousand visitors meant an increase in the frquency with which the "Standing Room Only" sign was posted at the entrance to the main reading room. A careful check made during the year showed that the doormen failed to record about 23 per cent of those entering the building, thru pressure of the crowds and the necessity of examining books being taken from the building, but the actual number of visitors during the year was undoubtedly over four million. They consulted almost as many volumes in the main and other reading rooms (3,791,500). At the end of 1927 the stock of books in the reference department numbered 1,890,865 volumes and in the circulation department 1,181,526, a total of 3,072,391 for the system. In the central building, constant reshifting of books, installation of shelving in the cellar and crowding of the shelves in the regular stacks will provide for the increase for only a few years more.

Rapidly changing neighborhood conditions and the exhaustion of the Carnegie building funds are giving the circulation department concern. The Jewish population is rapidly moving from the lower East Side to Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx, and its place is being taken to some extent by people of other stocks, especially Italians, many of whom are not reading people. In other districts large, high-priced apartment houses are replacing middle-class apartments. The Hunts Point branch library will be the last of the Carnegie buildings, the New Dorp branch on Staten Island being made possible by a gift from Mrs. Isabella O. Hughes. The sudden increase of population in the Bronx has thrown new burdens on the branches and stations there, and there is no money in sight with which to erect new buildings or enlarge the old.

The usual summary of departmental activities shows the usual interesting range of investigations and publications. The West—frontier and westward expansion—was the class of greatest popularity in the American history division. A collection of photographs of maps in the manuscript archives of France, Spain and Portugal, relating to what is now the United States was procured for the map room. Five trunks of Samuel J. Tilden papers and the diary of the Hon. John Bigelow in thirty-nine volumes were presented to the manuscript division. This country's unprecedented importations of art have furnished a subject of constant interest and research, with ramifications into the field of economics, reports the art division. The prints division continued to maintain a standard in its exhibitions that appealed to the connoisseur as well as to the casual visitor. Photostat copies of modern jazz compositions from the orchestra repertoire of Paul Whiteman were made from unpublished manuscripts and added to the music division, which also reports 23,000 slips in its song index. Research in the genealogy and local history division was chiefly concerned with the City of New York. Two hundred recent plays and books on the theatre came from the Central Book Chamber of Moscow to the Slavonic Division. In the thirty years since the Jewish Division was established, it has become one of the most important centers of printed information about Jewish books to be found in the country. Fourteen Yiddish and Hebrew periodicals are now being received from Latin America, a new centre of Jewish immigration. The oriental division's catalog of books dealing with Egypt is now in its second volume. More than half the inquiries received by the economics division involved the use of government documents, which are now becoming an important item in the budget as contrasted with other days when they were supplied by the Government free of charge. A photostat index was made of the Yale library's index to the British Parliamentary Papers from 1731 to 1800, apparently the only copy in the country. Petroleum and cellulose were popular topics of investigation in the science and technology division. The current periodicals division handled about 6,000 periodicals, and the newspaper division found the passion for biographical detail unabated. The preparation division, formed thru the consolidation of the cataloging and accessions division in 1920, is preparing a manual of methods and a statement of practice for its staff of some 130 members. The municipal reference library's fifteenth anniversary has already received notice in the LIBRARY JOURNAL this year.

PENNSYLVANIA

THE School Library Course at Temple University Summer School under the leadership of Bessie Graham had a successful season with a registration of forty-one students from many parts of the United States from California to Georgia.

The demand for a winter library course at Temple is so insistent that the college will probably offer one after Christmas. The new building in process of construction at Temple will be finished by the time the next library class meets.

OHIO

WESTERN Reserve University School of Library Science opened its twenty-fifth college year with a total registration of seventy-seven students, sixteen of whom are registered for the senior children's course, and the sixty-one students who are enrolled in the general course may elect for specialization either the junior children's course or the high school course. For the first time, a special course in school library work extending thruout the year is being given under the direction of Edith Cook, for many years librarian of the East Technical High School. The school libraries of the Cleveland Library system are open for the supervised practice, and Annie S. Cutter, director of the School Department of the Cleveland Public Library, has supervision of the course and assignments for practice work.

ILLINOIS

ATTENDANCE at the University of Illinois summer session was 2200, of whom 104—from Illinois, sixteen other states, and China—were in library science. Cataloging has been given each summer for several years and was not given this year, except in the group of courses for high school graduates; judging from the numerous requests for it, the regular course should apparently be given every summer. Among the courses, book selection and reference work were given and, as usual, were greatly enjoyed by the students.

Two students received the Master's degree and four the degree of B. S. in library science at the close of the summer. Seventy-two were first year students in library science; fifteen were second year students enrolled in the Graduate School and working toward Master's degrees; seventeen were in the courses for high school graduates in libraries in Illinois. A faculty of seven gave their full time to the work of instruction.

Forty-six of the first year students were in positions and reported salaries as follows: highest $3600, average $1569; median $1500; lowest $600.

MICHIGAN

IT WAS SAID soon after the establishment of the William L. Clements Library of American History at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor that its coming marked the renascence of one of the proudest literary traditions of the University of Michigan. That is an emphasis on the literature of American history which is associated with the name of Moses Coit Tyler, who taught at the university from 1867 to 1881, and was the author of *American Literature During the Colonial Period* and *The Literary History of the American Revolution.* In the year 1926-27 the library added three hundred and sixteen volumes to the principal field of its specialization, the Revolution. This printed source material, of which the library already had a notable collection, is excelled in interest only by the manuscripts acquired the previous year—the papers of Sir Henry Clinton and the papers of General Nathanael Greene. The Clinton Papers, which might properly be called the Headquarters Papers of the British Armies in North America, 1778 to 1783, were made the subject of a special illustrated bulletin issued by the library in June 1926.

In the field of early American printed books, the library reconsidered its policy not to purchase books printed elsewhere than in North America. The four hundred American imprints illustrating the products of the printing press in New England and the Middle States thruout the eighteenth century which were purchased in 1925-26 have been supplemented by examples from Mexico, Peru and Paraguay. An example from the first American printing press is the *Dotrina Breve*, printed in the City of Mexico in 1544, by Juan Pablos, for the House of Cromberger of Sevilla. Juan Pablos was printing in Mexico exactly one hundred years before anything was printed in what is now the United States. From the first South American press came a copy of *Tercero Catechismo*, printed in Lima, Peru, in 1585, by Antonio Ricardo.

In the last year the library also added one hundred and seventy-nine new titles printed contemporaneously with the French and Indian Wars. Research in the library has been conducted by workers in the following fields: Early Arctic exploration, mapping the American Revolution, early cartography of the West Indies. The fourth voyage of Christopher Columbus, the literature of the Mathers, seventeenth century New England literature, Benjamin Franklin, the Gulf States in the eighteenth century, Florida in the American Revolution, the history of the slave trade, the siege of Boston, the newspapers of the American Revolution, mapping the Mississippi valley in the seventeenth century, the

military campaigns of the American Revolution, the family compact of the seventeenth century, and Anglo-Spanish relations in the early eighteenth century.

UNITED KINGDOM

REMINDERS are frequent in the fourteenth annual report (1927) of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust that it is gradually withdrawing from the library field. In 1930 grants to counties and to the Central Library for Students will cease. Only four borough library building grants remained to be claimed. Grants for book purchase to borough and urban district authorities will continue a year or more longer than 1930. The demand has steadily been outrunning the allocation, which was set last year at £8,000 a year for five years. Gateshead and Newport, Mon., received a thousand pounds and Halifax, £1200. Grants made under this policy are in most cases spread over three years, and the annual instalments are on a descending scale.

The following libraries were formally opened in 1927: the Withington Branch in Manchester, the Central Library in Ilford, the Bramley and Harehills Branches in Leeds, the Christian Street Reading-Room in Liverpool, and the Central Library in York. Thirty-one counties are now independent of Trust help, and will for the future rely on public funds entirely. Only three per cent of the population of England and Wales, and only one county in Scotland, are now without some form of public library service. Ten counties in the Irish Free State remain outside the scheme, but only County Down in northern Ireland. County library policy will hereafter be under continuous scrutiny of a competent organised body of practical persons, the County Libraries Section of the Library Association. The Trust has made the Association a grant of £2,700 over a period of three years, the first grant being a thousand pounds.

Besides the usual grant of £3,000 to the Central Library for Students, the Trustees maintained entirely the subsidiary Scottish and Irish depots at Dunfermline and Dublin, at a cost respectively of approximately £2,000 and £1,500 a year. The future of these two branches has not yet been decided. The amount received in subscriptions—£1,100—by the Central Library is rather less than half the amount required for book expenditure alone.

The Museums Report of Sir Henry Miers has been completed and will be published soon by the Trustees, altho their own funds for the quinquennium 1926-1930 do not allow them to carry any of its suggestions into effect. Dr. E. E. Lowe of Leicester, who visited the United States at the request of the Trustees, has submitted a report on American museum methods which will be published as a companion to the Miers report.

In the field of adult education the Trustees have made a three-year grant to the Workers' Educational Association to finance an experimental scheme for the promotion of adult education in rural areas. The Adult Education College at Harlech made a promising start last summer. The grant of two hundred thousand pounds for the encouragement of the Playing Fields movement inaugurated by the National Playing Fields Association is in point of size the largest single allocation made since the Trust was formed.

THE Scottish National Library in Edinburgh has received a second donation of £100,000 from Sir Alexander Grant. Among the conditions under which this second £100,000 has been given are: That the government be prepared shortly to take in hand the first portion of the new buildings; that the donor is to be the sole private donor contributing to the work; that the building be erected on the existing site or an adjacent one, fronting, and having a public entry from George IV Bridge and communicating directly with the buildings in which the National Library (formerly the Advocates' Library) is at present housed, and that the plans ultimately adopted are approved by the donor. —*School and Society.*

CHINA

CONSIDERABLE progress in the way of general organization, building preparation, accessions, cataloging and public service is reported in the first annual report of the Metropolitan Library, Peking, for the year ending June 30, 1927. Seventeen sets of drawings were submitted in the competition held for the selection of an architect to design the building for the library, which will follow the Chinese palace style and be centrally located in a scenically attractive section of Peking. The temporary quarters are in Pei Hai Park. Commencing its career without a single volume, the library in its first year purchased 20,266 Chinese books, avoiding so far as possible unnecessary duplication of the collection already at the National Library, and laying stress on the acquisition of official gazetteers and genealogical records. About five thousand Occidental books were purchased. The Library of Congress classification has been adopted for these. The Metropolitan Library is the depository library of the Bureau of International Exchange of Publications, Ministry of Education. A series of union lists of books on natural and social sciences is planned.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

Mrs. Francis Atchinson Bacon, 1924 Pittsburgh, formerly of the Public Library at Flint, Mich., and Evansville, Ind., has been appointed assistant to Mary S. Wilkinson, director of children's work, Enoch Pratt Free Library at Baltimore.

Elizabeth A. Banks, 1920 New York Public, resigned as first assistant on the editorial staff of the *New York Times Index* and has joined the order department of Columbia University Library.

Mildred L. Batchelder, 1924 New York State, appointed librarian of the Haven School, Evanston, Ill.

Mary S. Buffum, M.A. Illinois, 1927, librarian the past year at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas, became librarian and director of library science at the Texas State College for Women at Denton, with the opening of the College year.

Edith May Burrage, 1904 Simmons, cataloger and reviser in the New York Public Library reference divisions from 1915 to 1924, returned to the preparation division October 1.

Hazel Dean, 1925 New York Public, appointed head of the catalog department of Syracuse University Library.

Ethel M. Fair is at present working with Susan Himmelwright in the expansion of the Woodlawn (Pa.) Free Library into the new B. F. Jones Memorial Library, whose postal adress is Aliquippa, Pa. The Library is to have an unusually beautiful building.

Mary Louise Fitton, 1927 Columbia, appointed librarian of Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.

Virginia Frost, 1920 Simmons, appointed head assistant of the Passaic (N. J.) Public Library.

George W. Fuller, librarian of the Spokane (Waash.) Public Library, is author of a three-volume history, *The Inland Empire of the Pacific Northwest*, which is in part the fruit of the Northwest history collection which he has been gathering for the Spokane Library for the last seventeen years (Spokane: H. G. Linderman, 1928, 3 v., illus., maps). The maps have been drafted by the author and the illustrations selected with great care, eighteen of them from the Oregon Historical Society. The history of the Inland Empire, a region as large as France lying between the Rockies and the Cascades, falls into three natural divisions covered in successive volumes—explorations of the land and its native inhabitants; missionaries and settlers and the coming of American government: the decisive Indian wars and the elaboration of government.

Rudolf H. Gjelsness, 1920 Illinois, assistant librarian with charge of recataloging and reclassification at the University of Michigan Library appointed executive assistant in the preparation division, New York Public Library, October 15.

Helen Harris, 1916 New York State, appointed assistant professor of Library Science at the University of Tennessee to organize instruction in high school library work. She goes to Knoxville from Drexel Institute where she has been doing similar work.

Grace E. Hatch, 1919-20 New York State, has gone to the Library of Congress as assistant in the catalog division.

David Ashley Hooker who since his resignation from the charge of the Detroit Public Library technology department has been living in California, recently holding the position of reference librarian of the Kern County Free Library, has been appointed chief of the science and technology department of the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library.

Charlotte Hoskins, 1922 Los Angeles, has been appointed head of the children's department at Sioux City, October 1, to succeed Lois Tullis who will return to the St. Louis Public Library.

Alfred B. Keaton, 1912 New York State, who has been librarian of the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, succeeds Thomas P. Dyer as librarian of the Reading (Pa.) Public Library.

Mary Elizabeth Lewis, 1921 New York Public, has been appointed juvenile librarian, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.

Helen Luitweiler, 1911 Simmons, formerly assistant librarian of the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of that library to succeed Joyce G. Bisbee.

Helen Northup, 1927 New York State, appointed reference librarian of the University of Texas, Knoxville, going to that post from the New York State Teacher's College at Buffalo.

Grace M. Petersen, who has been for the past three years librarian of the State Normal School, Peru, Neb., appointed reviser to the faculty of the Western Reserve Library School.

Eugenia Raymond, 1922 New York Public, resigned as head of the order department of the Public Library of Dayton, Ohio, to become librarian at the headquarters of the A. L. A. in Chicago, succeeding Marjorie J. Zinkie, 1914 Washington, 1921 New York Public, who has gone to take a master's course at the University of Michigan Department of Library Science.

Rena Reese, assistant librarian of the Denver (Colo.) Public Library appointed assistant to the librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library.

William Foote Seward who had been librarian of the Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library retirement last November died toward the end of August, aged 75. Mr. Seward had been city editor of the Syracuse *Herald* and managing editor of the Binghamton *Republican* before becoming city librarian, and he has written extensively, his last published work being a three-volume history of Binghamton and Broom County.

Elizabeth Simkins, 1927 Columbia, has gone to the Perry Memorial Library of Henderson, N. C., as librarian.

Estella M. Slaven, 1920 New York Public, associate in school library administration, Columbia University School of Library Science, has accepted the librarianship of the State Normal School at Indiana, Pa.

Gretta Smith, 1926 New York Public, resigned as head of the Art and Music Division of the Public Library of Indianapolis to become assistant organizer for the Louisiana Library Commission.

Margaret Withington, 1920 Simmons, dean of the School of Social Work at Simmons College, appointed librarian of Scripps College, Claremont, California.

Rachel Woodworth, 1925-26 New York State, has gone to the Warren Harding High School, Bridgeport, Conn., as librarian.

GRADUATES OF 1928

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Additional appointments of members of the classes of the Columbia University School of Library Service made since those announced in August are:

Frances E. Church, acting librarian, State Normal School, Peru, Neb.; Beryl D. Anderson, assistant reference librarian, Warder Public Library, Springfield, Ohio; A. Elizabeth Beal, head of science reading room library of New York University; Lillian M. Busian, librarian of the University High School, University of Minnesota; Ada S. Couillard, reference librarian, New Jersey College for Women; Sarah C. Currell, reference librarian, engineering department, University of Tennessee; Caroline Dunn, librarian, Public Library, Connersville, Ind.; Mildred M. Dunn, assistant reference librarian, Syracuse University Library; Mary J. Dustin, in charge of the Columbia University sub-branch of the New York Public Library; Sigrid A. Edge, branch assistant, New York Public Library; Eva D. Edgerton, cataloger, Public Library, Dayton, Ohio; Harriet R. Forbes returns to her position as assistant in Teachers College Library, Columbia University; Mrs. Annie C. Ford, temporary assistant, Public Library, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Ellen K. Free, assistant librarian, West High School, Denver, Colo.; Edith B. Gurney, assistant, Avery Architectural Library, Columbia University; Martha C. Hall, assistant cataloger, Goucher College Library; Mabel R. Kempe, cataloger, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.; Margaret Lane, librarian, High School Library, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Anna Larsen, assistant, Library of the Academy of Medicine, New York City; Sarah Leavy, reference and catalog assistant, College for Women, Western Reserve University; Dorothy Leuthold, assistant, catalog department, Princeton University Library; George V. Marais, assistant, Washington Square Library of New York University; Mildred A. Mercier, librarian, Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio; Mrs. Etta P. Mould, circulation assistant, New Jersey College for Women; Evelyn J. Mullins, assistant, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ethel M. Murray, librarian, Louisburg College, Louisburg, N. C.; Jens P. Nyholm, assistant, catalog division, Library of Congress; Rose B. Phelps, instructor in reference work, University of Illinois Library School; Louise B. Pratt, circulation assistant, Library of the School of Business, Columbia University; Virginia C. Robinson, cataloger, Grinnell College Library, Grinnell, Ia.; Mary B. Ruffin, cataloger, Library of the Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette; Sophia Sachatoff, assistant, catalog department, Columbia University Library; Rose E. Sherman, temporary assistant, Public Library, Oshkosh, Wis.; Consuelo Stephens, reference assistant, University of Nebraska Library; Virginia Turrell, temporary assistant, Library of the Children's Museum, Brooklyn; Carrie M. Wiselev, assistant librarian, Schenley High School, Pitt-burgh, Pa.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Barbara Bruske, assistant at the Conely Branch, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library; Teresa M. Callaghan, assistant librarian, Teachers College, Boston, Mass.; Esther Greene, children's librarian, Temple Branch, Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library; Helen M. Wood, teacher-librarian, Newark (N. Y.) public schools.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

MEETING in Washington May 21 to 23 the Special Libraries' Association held a "well-balanced, enthusiastic" convention, made especially pleasant by the hospitality of the District of Columbia Library Association, which is not affiliated with the national association. Proceedings, reports, and most of the important papers were published in *Special Libraries* for July-August and September.

The secretary reported a membership of 102 institutional members, 614 individual subscriptions, and 193 associate memberships, and said that the most crying need for future work is for special lists of books. The address of welcome was made by William Butterworth, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, who mentioned as some of its publications pamphlets on training of foremen, apprenticeship, and cost accounting. K. Dorothy Ferguson of San Francisco made the response to the address of welcome. A paper on "Research," by Dr. John A. Lapp of the Department of Sociology, Marquette University, told something of the growth of the S. L. A. and noted the obligation of librarians to educate the leaders of business, many of whom do not read new books. Association problems and plans were discussed by President Francis E. Cady, Nela Research Library, Cleveland, Ohio. He spoke of the bibliography of electrical literature published under the joint auspices of the Association and the Electrical Engineering Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The important sources of material afforded by the special and governmental libraries of Washington were described by Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, which will eventually cover the whole range of social studies, in his talk on "The Special Library and Research" next morning. Marion Bowman reported on the bibliography on methods applicable to special libraries to supplement Guthrie's *Library Work*, which covers the subject thru 1911. Cataloging, subject headings, classification and administration are omitted. The Director of the U. S. Census, Dr. William M. Steuart, speaking on "Census of Distribution," described the census taken of distribution of merchandising in seventeen principal cities in 1926, with the aid of the local chambers of commerce. The work of the Special Inquiry Section of the Domestic Commerce Division, Department of Commerce, which acts as a clearing house for information on all commercial subjects, was described by Ada L. Bush, in charge of the Section. Retail store problems were the subject of the Division's first publications. The annual bibliography on "Market Research Agencies" is also its work. Mrs. Jennie Lee Schramm's paper on "Outstanding Research in the Commercial Field" will appear in a later number of *Special Libraries*, as will Marguerite Burnett's talk on "Research in the Financial World." Research in the Bureau of Labor, Kharkov, Ukraine, was the subject of an address by Mme. Eugenia Khmelnitsky, chief bibliographer of the Institute of Labor Research, which does pioneer work in scientific management, applied psychology, educational tests, statistics and philosophy of work, and has managed under difficulties to collect a library of the most essential books in that field. Kharkov, Kief and Odessa are the centers of library work for the Ukraine. Mme. Khmelnitsky described the enthusiasm with which library work is being extended thruout Russia, and the numerous conferences at which "systems of classification are disputed and very often become matters of cruel polemics. You would be astonished what passionate speeches are pronounced in favor and against the decimal classification." Rollin A. Sawyer, chief of the Economics Division of the New York Public Library, reported a surplus last year of $6,500 for the *Bulletin* of the Public Affairs Information Service, which makes its headquarters at that division. The complete service costs $100 a year, and it is unlikely that that rate can be altered. The five cumulations are charged for according to the income of the individual library, from $12.50 to $50. The annual cumulation costs $15.

The new executive board includes the President, Francis E. Cady, Research Laboratory, Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio; Ethel Cleland, Business Branch, Indianapolis (Ind.) Public Library, and Angus Fletcher, British Library of Information, New York City, vice-presidents; Rose L. Vormelker, Cleveland, Ohio, secretary; and Elizabeth Baxter, Haskins & Sells, New York City, treasurer.

THE TWELFTH ANDHRA-DESA PUBLIC LIBRARY CONFERENCE

THIS conference was held in Guntar in July with Channapragada Bhanumurti Pantulu Garu, retired government translator, and a famous Andhra poet and scholar, as president. Delegates representing library associations from all parts of Andhra Desa attended. Srijit D. V. Hanumantha Rao Pantulu Garu, High Court Vakil, Guntur, in welcoming the delegates, pointed out that Guntur district has attained fame in various fields of national activity, not the least of which is the spread of the public

library movement. It is most desirable to have public libraries attached to each and every temple, and in this connection one is happy to note that the Guntur municipality has founded a well equipped free library with a reading room attached to it. Public libraries are centres of various branches of national activity, and it would be well if different libraries were to specialize in different branches of knowledge. The essence of an ideal library is its fully qualified librarian. He must guide the readers in the selection of their books. He must be utterly disinterested, service ought to be the rule of his life. It is not the number of books that makes a library efficient. Under an alien rule we cannot hope for Government money for financing the public library movement on conditions conducive to its healthy growth. We can only accept it so long as it does not hamper our sound progress. District library associations ought to spread knowledge among masses thru travelling libraries. The newly constituted Religious Endowment Board must make adequate grants for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries from temple funds.

Following is a summary of the President's address which was received with enthusiasm.

It is not thru reading alone that we acquire knowledge. From earliest times in India, the ear has played a very important part as a means of culture. In every village we must have a centre of culture alike for the young and old. Here, after the toil of the day, the village folk gather together, both for instruction and recreation. On some days the ancient lore may be expounded by a local scholar. On others, a man of modern education might explain modern knowledge to the people assembled. This presupposes the construction of a building where the villagers could meet daily, such as were our village assembly halls of olden times. The modern counterparts of these are our present day rural educational centres, where we hold day schools for boys and girls, night schools for adults, and a culture centre for all alike. Unless the masses in general become truly cultured, none of the movements working in the country for its improvement can become really useful. Unless the land is properly ploughed up it will not give good crops. Unless there is such a culture centre in every village, our *swadesi* movement cannot succeed, our newspapers cannot carry their message, and the soul-stirring orations of our patriots cannot produce the desired effect.

A public library is an indispensable complement of such a village centre. It is the people's university. It was His Highness Shayaji, Gaikwar of Baroda, who first made the modern public library popular in India, and in Baroda present day progressive movements of our country had their birth.

In 1898 the first public library in Andhra Desa was founded. This was in Rajahmundry, the ancient capital of the Eastern Chalukya kings, situated on the banks of the Holy River Godavari. The next year saw a similar institution started, and this time, it was in a small village called Kumudavalli (Bheemavaram Taluk), situated in a remote corner of the Godavari District. In 1911, the Ram Mohan Free Public Library was founded in Bezwada, which owns a splendid building and a well equipped library.

With the dawn of national renaissance among the Andhras, in the form of the Andhra Movement in 1913, the public library movement in Andhra Desa entered in its second epoch in its history, and numerous libraries which had been working as isolated units scattered in different parts of the country federated themselves into a central organization known by the name of "The Andhra Desa Library Association" in 1914. Under its auspices a good deal of propaganda work is being carried on; its bulletin, the *Andhra Grandhalaya Sarvasvam*, has made the different branches of public library movement quite familiar to the Andhras. This has contributed greatly to national awakening among the Andhras. To carry on this work with efficiency and usefulness, the character of the people must be greatly improved. This again can best be done by libraries themselves. The village school master, if properly selected, will play a great part, in educating his less favored brethren; and local scholars in the villages, and gentlemen with English education might be brought together under the auspices of our libraries, and thus contribute to the enlightenment of the masses.

With an expenditure of about twenty rupees a month, which every village however insignificant can afford, a library on the lines indicated above can well be run. Local Boards need not be approached for this paltry sum if the villagers cultivate the spirit of self-help and self-reliance. Care must be taken to see that the secretary of an institution of this kind must be above party affiliations and capable of organizing various healthy activities including popular lectures delivered by competent scholars from other places.

From among those working in these library institutions, a strong worker's association can be organized which will arrange for popular illustrated lectures among the masses on subjects like hygiene, agriculture, agricultural chemistry, elementary physical science and the like. A library association, in order to discharge its duties effectively ought to be the centre of such healthy activities. A heavy responsibility lies

upon our educated people, to educate and enlighten their less favored brethren.

This conference strongly exhorts the Andhras in general, and the local bodies working therein in particular,

(a) to send out travelling lecturers among the masses to educate them with the aid of pamphlets and magic lantern and other mechanical appliances; (b) to conduct continuation classes; (c) to send out travelling libraries.

The municipalities of Bezwada and Guntur and the Taluk Board of Tenali were praised for opening and maintaining free public libraries and for making liberal contributions to such institutions in general. The Taluk Boards in Andhra Desa were further requested to establish central libraries in their headquarters to serve the needs of the entire Taluk so as to supplement the work of rural libraries.

The grants now made by the Madras Provincial Government in aid of public libraries in the province being quite inadequate, and burdened with too many unnecessary restrictions detrimental to the progress of the library movement, the conference requested that at least one lakh of rupees be allotted from provincial funds to be distributed among free public libraries in the Andhra area.

Permission of the district educational officer now insisted on in selecting books for the libraries ought to be dispensed with.

All books except those expressly proscribed by the Government ought to be allowed in libraries.

The conference appealed to the Andhra public in general and the local bodies in particular to help financially and otherwise the Andhra Desa Library Association in its efforts to improve the Andhras culturally.

The conference strongly condemned the order of the Government by which all those attending the public library of Ootakamand were enjoined to wear Durbari Dress only.

Abridged from the report of
T. V. RAMANAYYA, *General Secretary,*
All India Public Library Association

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETING

LIBRARIANS of the Southwestern Library Association are looking forward to the meeting at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, October 31-November 3.

The Southwestern Association includes Arkansas, Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Old Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. The demand for library service in the schools and public libraries of these States is growing so rapidly and the need for trained librarians is far in excess of the supply.

The Program Committee with Essae M. Culver, secretary of the Louisiana Library Commission as chairman, has planned a program that will exhibit the need for training facilities in this vast territory and discuss the required types of training.

Hotel Heidelberg, overlooking the Mississippi, will be headquarters. The following rates have been announced: room with bath for two persons, $4.50 or $5.00; room with bath for one person, $3.00 to $4.00; room with shower for two persons, $3.50; room with shower for one person, $2.50.

THE CALENDAR

Oct. 17-19. In Danville. Illinois Library Association.

Oct. 17-19. At Toledo. Ohio Library Association.

Oct. 17-19. At Lansing. Michigan Library Association's annual meeting in connection with which the Michigan State library will hold its centenary celebration.

Oct. 17-19. At Uniontown. Pennsylvania Library Association.

Oct. 26. In Providence. Rhode Island Library Association.

Oct. 31-Nov. 3. At Baton Rouge, La. Biennial meeting of the Southwestern Library Association. Officers: President, Mrs. J. R. Dale, Oklahoma City; Secretary, Virginia Fairfax, 4900 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans.

Nov. 7-10. At Biloxi, Miss. Biennial meeting of the Southeastern Library Association.

Nov. 8-10. In Kansas City. Joint meeting of Missouri Library Association and Missouri State Teachers Association.

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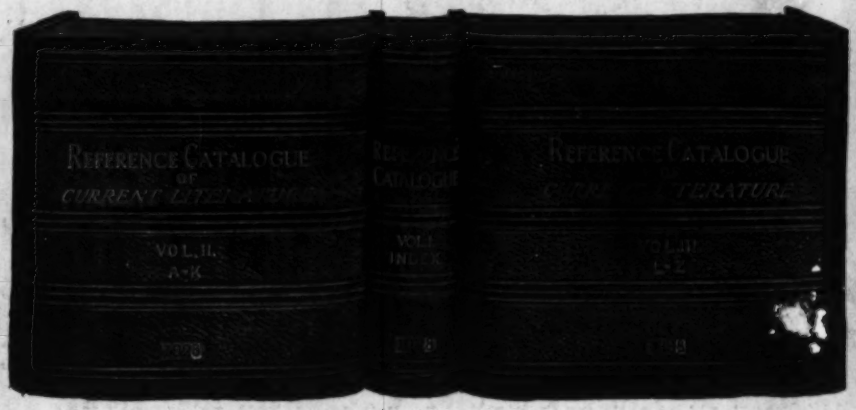

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